

A

# BREVIATE OF THE Proceedings OF FRANCE,

From the PYRENÆAN  
TREATY to this TIME.

A S A L S O,

- I. The Speech of Monsieur *Zierowsky*, the Emperor's Ambassador to the King of POLAND.
- II. A Memorial presented by the said Ambassador to the King of POLAND.
- III. A Letter from Monsieur *Du Vernay* to Count *Tekeley*.
- IV. A Letter from Count *Tekeley* to Monsieur *Du Vernay*.
- V. A Letter from Monsieur *Peter Jaigel*, Governour of *Cassovia*, to Monsieur *Du Vernay*.

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T O T H E  
R E A D E R.

**T**HE Author of this  
Little Discourse was  
most certainly a French  
Protestant, and One who has  
been a Sufferer among the  
Rest in the late Persecution  
of the Reformed Religion in  
France. 'Tis but a small  
Treatise, but it gives the  
World a large Prospect of  
the Violencies and Cruelties  
of the French Government,  
both

To the READER.

*both at home and abroad; and the Miseries of those that lye under it's Oppression. How far it may have an Influence upon Other Nations, or Answer the Author's Expectation, who has made it his Business to exhort them to the Recovery of their Liberty, wrested from them by Bribery, Breach of Leagues and Correspondence with the Turks Themselves, to the Destruction of so many Families as have perished in the Desolation of their Country and the Ruin of Christianity it self,*

*self, I know not ; but certainly to our own, it may be of Great Advantage , to make the People consider the Felicities they enjoy under a King truly Most Christian, a just and peaceable Sovereign, and how much more happy they are than their Neighbours. and how industriously they go about to bring themselves into the same Condition by their own needless Discontents and Fiery Dissentions : Which certainly they would never do, did they but seriously weigh in the same Ballance the Arbitrary*

To the READER:

trary Dominion of the French  
hereafter displayed, and the  
Immunities and Advantages  
we Enjoy by the Excellent  
Composure of our Govern-  
ment both in Church and  
State.

THE

THE  
AMBITION  
OF  
FRANCE  
UPON  
EUROPE:

**I**T is no difficult thing to discern the Original of those Miseries under which we labour at this day: They who will give themselves the Trouble to reflect upon the Transactions, which have been the most remarkable for these *Twenty* years last past in *Europe*, will agree with me, that if we had been so for-

B

*fortunate*

tunate to have grown wise by our Sufferings, we should not have seen our selves reduc'd to those Calamities under which we now groan. For in short this is not the first time, that France has been known to have broken Leagues, tho never so sacred and inviolable. Her Ambition has not been able to keep her self reserv'd without appearing in her Colours. But we have been either so weak or so blind, as never to make a vigorous opposition till it was too late. Therefore we can only impute our Misfortunes to our selves, and must ingeniously confess, that if we suffer at this day the punishment of our Imprudence, 'tis no more than what we justly deserve.

In a word, to whom ought we to impute the Imbecillity of the Spaniards

niards but to our selves, who have so often contributed to reduce them to their present condition? Was it not easy for us to see, that they supported themselves only by the means of those *Cabals*, that were maintain'd in *France* against Cardinal *Mazarin*, and that if the Prince of *Conde* had forsaken their *Interest*, their good *Fortune* and *Reputation* had been at an end? nevertheless when we observed, that we had lost the Assistance of that Prince, who was return'd to his Duty by the *Pyrenean Peace*, and that *France* to the prejudice of a League so sacredly ratify'd, forbore not however, not only to foment the *Troubles* of *Portugal*, but also to send considerable *Supplies* to their assistance at several times; I say, when we saw, that the *Peace* was

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no more than a Cloak for *France's* Ambition, have we not suffer'd the Oppression of our Neighbours, without so much as opening our Lips, as if *True Policy* had not taught us, that it was time to oppose the *Designs* of a Nation, which would never be contented, 'till she had satisfy'd her *Ambition* by the *Conquest* of the World?

Nevertheless, with what confidence, if I may not call it Impudence, did she maintain, that she acted nothing but what was conformable to the Peace? Did not she likewise insinuate, that whatever was done in the behalf of *Portugal*, was done without her Order? To which purpose while she covertly sent Supplies of Men and Money into that Kingdom, she publish'd  
her



her strictest Prohibitions to prevent the *Transportation* of *Arms* thither, yet underhand encourag'd her Subjects to carry supplies to that *Crown*, as the only means to purchase *Esteem* and *Reputation*; yet all this while carry'd fair with the *Embassador*, who made loud complaints of these Breaches, especially when he saw that the *Marquis* of *Beauveau* had permission to levy a Regiment of *Cavalry* for the Service of that *Crown* in the *Metropolis* of *France*, just under his Nose; after he had Articul'd to outward appearance with the *Portugal* *Embassador*, but in reality with the *Court* of *France*. After all which proceedings she would needs have it, that whatever the *Spanish* *Embassador* said, was but the effect of his *Fancy* and *Imagi-*

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nation ; as now at this very time she would make us believe that she has no Design to make a War , tho she has eaten up a *Country* within these few Months , to which she has no Right at all , and to which she has not the least of Lawful Pre-  
tences , if *Reason* and *Justice* were the Rule of her Actions.

All this while , though we have observ'd all along these Practises of *France*, without the least opposition, yet neither do we make any advantage of them at this day , that we see our selves just ready to be made the *Unfortunate Victims* of Her *Ambition*. 'Tis true I know there are several who will reply that *Succours* have been sent to the *Spaniards*, which if it were done , we are beholding to the Prince of *Orange*, who  
having

having a deeper *Fore-sight* than others, could not suffer us to be overwhelm'd, without doing at least what was his *Duty* to do ; which is the reason we find him so firmly bent against the *Persecutions* and *Injuries* of *France* , which esteems not *Vertue* , but when it agrees with Her *Interest*.

But to return to the business , I say that *France* endeavour'd to blear the Eyes of the *Spanish Ambassador* , who had in mind however to hunt the wrong Deer, when an unexpected *Accident* made her act with more *boldness*, and forbear any longer to disguise her Thoughts. She had treated with *Montgeorges* , who was slain in the late Wars, and who was then a Captain in *Candale*, a stout Soldier, and one who lov'd War a-

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bove all things, to carry a Supply of Officers and Soldiers into *Portugal*: Now *Montgeorges*, being embark'd with his *Company*, and upon his Voyage into *Portugal*, happen'd to be taken by the *Spaniards*, which were advertis'd of his *Departure*; upon which there was a necessity for *France* to take off her Mask; for that the *Spaniards* began already to talk of cutting off *Montgeorges's* Head.

This apparent *Act of Infidelity* vvas attended by several others, and yet no *Neighbouring Puissance* interpos'd it's *Authority*, to the end these things might be regulated according to *Justice*: Not but that there vvas *Warranty* for the *Pyrenean Peace*; as vvell as there are novv for the Peace of *Nimeghen*, but that they

they are such, vvho after the *Conclusion* of the *Treaty*, never mind aftervvards the *Breaches* vvhich are made of it, so that there is not one at this time takes any care to send any succour to the *Spaniards*, vvwhose *Ruine* is attempted by so many indirect means. On the other side, the *Spaniards*, vvwhether they are become insensible, or vvwhich is most probable, that they understand their ovvn *weakness*, are contended to see themselves so rudely handl'd vvithout testifying the least *Resentment*, but only by *Complaints*, altogether misbecoming *Soveraign Princes*, especially if not prosecuted vvith effectual Deeds; so that others seeing them so patiently svvallovv all *Affronts*, did not think themselves oblig'd to take their *Part*.

Which

Which *Weakness* of theirs vvas certainly most apparent upon the Occasion of an *Accident* that hapned in London betvveen Monsieur d'Estrades and Monsieur de Vataville Embassadors of both Crowns : For after the Baron of Vataville had got the *Precedence* before Monsieur d'Estrades, upon the Entry of another Embassador ; Spain did not only disclaim and disavovv the *Act*, but also has for ever stain'd her *Reputation*, by an *Ignominious Declaration*, vvhich I dare not repeat, and vvhich I cannot remember without blushing out of my *Respect* and *Love* to the Nation. However if the thing be call'd to mind, we ought to lay the Fault upon those other *Potentates*, that shewed themselves so passionately earnest for the  
Peace

Peace, that they never laid to heart the *Affront* which was offer'd to *Spain*, who seeing her self abandon'd by all the World, was forc'd to abate of her wonted Haughtiness.

Nevertheless the more notable *Head-pieces*, perceiving how proudly *France* behav'd her self upon that occasion were of opinion, that it was necessary to withstand Her *Ambition* before the further Encrease of her Strength and Power: But the Council of these prudent *Politicians* was listen'd to by way of *Discourse* only, and the Seizure of *Blindness* began to be so general, that they look'd upon those who discour'd at that rate, as Persons that rather sought to disturb than preserve the Peace so necessary for all *Europe*.

Nor

Nor did they begin to unhood-wink their Eyes ; till *France*, no longer able to continue quiet, resolv'd to carry the War into *Flanders* under *Pretences* altogether as *Chymical* as those at present ; But with an *Advocate* of *Paris* , such a one as they vv ere careful to chuse out of the sharpest witted of the *Chiurme*, undertook to beautifie with a specious varnish , an *Undertaking*, which a *Person* of *Honesty* and *Integrity* would have been very much troubl'd to perform ; only he who had serv'd his *Apprentishipp* at the *Pettie Bar*, where for *Two Crowns* , they will defend the wickedest *Injustice* in the *World*, was of *Opinion*, that being much better *feed* than so, it did not become him to neglect so fare an *Opportunity* for his *Preferment* :

So



So that *Interest* prevailing above *Truth*, in a short time there came forth a *Manifesto*, wherein they endeavour'd to maintain, that though the King by the *Pyrenean Treaty* had renounc'd all manner of *Pretences* which he might hereafter have to the *Low Countries* or *Netherlands*, in right of his Wife, that *Remuneration* was invalid, because the *Parliament* had never confirm'd the *Articles*.

The same *Manifesto* endeavour'd further to prove, that the *Queen* had a *Right* to several *Provinces*; and therefore to give the *Manifesto* a Title proper to what they went about to make out, it was Entitul'd *The Rights of the Queen*. For you must understand, that it was the King himself, who had hindr'd the  
Pyrenean

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*Pyrenean Treaty* from being Registered in *Parliament*, to the end that for the future it might serve for a *Pretence* against what had been sign'd by Himself, and the chiefest Nobility of *France*.

Which piece of Litigious Craft when it gave occasion to all the World to reflect upon the *Small Faith* and *Sincerity* of the *French King*, Men were surpriz'd with wonder, That so great a Prince, who affected the Title of most *Christian King* should commit such Violences as would make *Infidels* to blush; and took pleasure to recount his *Actions*, that by comparing the one with the other, the disadvantage might the better appear on the Kings side. The general question was, whether a man were not oblig'd to keep his  
Word

Word which he had so solemnly sworn upon the Gospels, confirm'd by so Great and Near an *Alliance*, and where there was nothing omitted to render inviolable by all the most considerable *Acts* that could be performed? And then the question was whether there were any thing that could disoblige a Man from an Oath so solemn? to which the *General Answer* was, that it was an *Action* dreaded by Men, and which call'd for the just *Vengeance* of God.

And indeed there needs no greater Skill in *Theology* to understand, that *Christianity* and the *Church*, which is the same Thing, sufficiently teaches us, that we are to keep our Words, not only to a *Father-in-Law*, as this occasion requir'd, but also to

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a Turk. There is a notable *Example* of this in the Person of a *French Gentleman* of the Family of *Anglure*, from whence there are several who derive their Descent that live in great splendor to this day. The particular History of this Family relates, that one of their Ancestors being taken in Fight by *Soladin*, Sultan of *Egypt*, was set at Liberty after a long Imprisonment, upon condition that he should return himself in Person with the *Ransom* which the *Soladin* had laid upon his Head; the *Gentleman* coming home, and having sold part of his *Estate* to make good his *Word*, return'd back to *Soladin*, and told him he had brought his *Ransom* in Person according to his own *Agreement* and *Conditions*, and that if he pleas'd

pleas'd to name any *Person* to receive it he vvould presently tell it out. *Soladin*, vvho never thought any more of him, but believ'd, that since he had let him go, he should never see him again, vvvas so surpriz'd at his *Generosity*, that after he had embrac'd and caress'd him vvith all imaginable *Endearment*, he told him, that from thence forward he should have a greater respect for the *Christians* than ever he had; and thereupon he did not only release him of his *Ransom*, but ordered his *Treasurer* to give him *Ten Thousand Franks*, which vvvas a great Sum in those days. He further desir'd his *Friendship*, and that alvvays the *Eldest* of his *Family* might be called *Saladin*, to the end that if *Posterity* should be curious

to know why they bore a *Name* so extraordinary among the *Christians*, they might be inform'd at the same time of the *Occasion*: Which *Request* of *Soladin* has been observ'd ever since; insomuch that the Count *Destoges*, the Eldest of the *Family*, is this day nam'd *Soladin*.

If I might be permitted to make *Reflexions* upon this *Story*, I could without difficulty prove, that the *present* is far different from the *Ages past*. Formerly they kept their word with *Turks*, now adays, a most *Christian King* will not keep his *Faith* with his *Father-in-Law*. At this day the *Descendants* from a *Christian Race* are *Christened Saladine*; because their *Ancestor* so promis'd to the *Turk*. At this present a most *Christian King* neither minds the word, which his *An-*  
cestors

cestors have past to their Subjects of the *Reformed Religion*, nor the *Promises* which he has made himself: At this day the Family of *Anglure*, which is only a private *Gentleman's*, derives all it's Honour from the *Noble Act* of one of its *Ancestors*, who made good his profligated *Faith* to the *Turk*; but the House of *France*, the most renowned in the *World*, for the *Breach* of an *Infinite Number* of the *Edicts*, granted in favour of the *Christians*.

But to return to our Subject, the King of *France*, grounding his *Claims* upon *Imaginary Pretences*, and upon a *Nicety*, that the *Parliament* had not ratify'd the *Pyrenean Treaty*, resolved to break the *Peace*, and carry his Arms into *Flanders*. But here before I go any further give me

leave to tell the World, what the Authority of this Parliament is, to prevent the Mistake of those, who may think it equal in Power to the Parliament of England. You are then to understand that the slightest Order of Council cancels all *Edicts* of Parliament, the Power of which is so limited at this day, that though it take Cognizance only of private and particular *Interests*, the Council sends for the Cause before themselves and laughs at all that the Parliament has done in the same Case. Formerly nevertheless it's Authority was very great, nor was it long ago, that it was grown to that height, that every one admired at it; I mean during the Minority of the King: But there is such an *Alteration* since that time, that there is little notice taken of the Parliament. And



And indeed at that very time, when the forementioned *Manifesto* appear'd, the King took away all their Privileges, banished all those that were suspected to have any affection for the *publick Interest*, and in a word, contemned it so far that he never went thither, but in his *Riding Boots* and his *Cane* in his Hand. He also deprived it of its very Name, as he serv'd the rest of the *Tribunals*: For to make it appear, that there were no more Masters but himself, he set forth an *Edict*, That neither the *Parliament* nor the *Grand Council*, nor the *Chamber of Accounts*, nor the *Court of Aydes* should be called by any other Title than that of *Superiour*, whereas before they were call'd *Sovereign Courts*. He also put forth another

*Edict*, which favoured in my opinion of much more wrong and Injustice: For whereas, when any new Imposition was thought upon and laid upon the People, or any other Innovation was imposed upon the Government, the King was wont to go in Person to see those *Edicts* ratified; the Parliament is now obliged to make the *Ratification* upon a bare Letter under the Privy Signet, many times carried by a Footman; So that this great Tribunal formerly erected to be a Mediator between the King and the People, and to preserve the one from the Tyranny of the other, is now it self enforced to bow and crouch to the Kings Will: For now they dare not make those Remonstrances, which formerly they did, nor plead

as before in behalf of the People. Or if they are permitted to make any *Addresses* of that Nature, they must be full of *Flattery* and *Disimulation*; and as some Parents humble their Children to kiss the Rod after Correction; so it behoves the People, who are the Kings Children, or should be so at least, to thank the King by the Mouths of their *Magistrates*, for all the Taxes and heavy Impositions, which he lays upon them to satisfy his profusion.

Upon this *Authority*, which the *Parliament* has in the Kingdom it was, That the King laid the Foundation of an approaching War. In a Word, the King of Spain was not sooner dead, but presently there appeared a small *Pamphlet*, under the Title of *The Rights of the Queen*, by

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which they endeavoured to prove, that the *Renunciation* of all Claims which the King had made by the *Pyrenean Treaty* was utterly void, because it was never verified by the *Parliament*. And yet if the *Renunciation* had been good, which they did not much matter to dispute, it could not have been long in force, by reason that the *Dauphin* had not ratified the Treaty, who might pretend a greater Interest as being his *Mother's* Heir. In truth, this *Pamphlet* was nothing but a Composure of Words well put together, containing very little or no reason. For to begin with the first, true it is, That the *Parliament* were wont to ratify the most remarkable Acts of the *Kingdom*, but that such a *Ratification* was absolutely Essential is  
that

that which we deny, and which I shall endeavour to prove: For Example, if the King happens to marry with any *Foreign Princess*, the *Parliament* has nothing to do with the *Contract*: Nor do we find, that the *Parliament* had any knowledge of that between *H. 4.* and *Marie Medici*; or which is still fresh in Memory, of the *Marriage* between the *Dauphin* and *Madam the Dauphiness*. And yet the *Affairs* transacted were as important, as perhaps the Kings *Renunciation* made by the *Pyrenean Treaty*: But some perhaps will object, That the Case is far different; For in a *Treaty of Peace* is stated and handled the Establishment of the *Peoples Peace*; whereas in a *Treaty of Marriage* there is nothing transacted, but the Concern of two Persons.

*Persons.* I confess the reason seems plausible but easie to refute : For if it be in respect of the Peoples Interest that a Treaty of Peace ought to be ratifyed by the *Parliament*, why are not the *Treaties of War* ratifyed in the same manner? They will have a Treaty which exterminates War, and restores Peace to a Kingdom, instead of Trouble and Confusion that Reigned there before, to be subject to a *Parliamentary* Ratification ; but they will not have a Treaty of *War*, that banishes Peace, and brings in Disorder and Confusion to be ratifyed by *Parliament*, which nevertheless was instituted to no other end than the Preservation of the People. Let us rather say, that the Custom of verifying *Treaties* of Peace in this manner was not  
intro-



introduced, till after it was ordained, that all the Royal Benevolences should be ratified in *Parliament*, and that such as were not so verified, should be of no value, which was done to prevent Princes who are generally prone to profuse Liberality, from giving away all their Patrimony, and being afterwards oblig'd, for want of Money to vex the People. Let us grant then say I, that the *Parliament*, setting that by some Treaties of Peace, considerable Alienations were made from the Crown, chiefly under *John the First*, to free himself out of the hands of the *English*; and afterwards under *Francis the First*, to deliver himself out of the hands of the *Spaniards*, had Authority given them to verify Treaties of Peace,

to

to prevent the Distipation of the Crown Revenues. But their Authority is yet greater, when it shall be a Law received in *France*, that the Parliament may vacate Treaties which are not verified, that is to say, if the Treaties were not made in due Form, or were found prejudicial to the People.

○ But it cannot be said, that *France* receiv'd any prejudice by the *Pyrenean* Treaty, or that the Treaty was not concluded with all the usual Formalities. In respect of *Formalities* there were so many observ'd as took up much more time than was necessary for the Repose of the People, who after so tedious a War, thirsted after nothing so much as Peace; nor was it enough that *De Lionne* and *Pimentell* set their  
 hands

hands to the Treaty, but to render it more solemn; Cardinal *Maxarime* and *Lebis de Haro*, the Principal Ministers of both Crowns, were oblig'd to sign it also, so that we may say that it was the most Authentick Treaty that had been concluded in a long time before. Besides, they had observ'd all the Circumstances imaginable, insomuch that the place appointed for the Conferences, was neither in *France* nor in *Spain*, which nevertheless is very remarkable: For that then they were willing, that *Spain* should go cheek by jowle with *France*; yet afterwards they would not allow that the Treaty had been ratify'd: But that which seemed to put the Treaty not only out of the King's but out of the reach of all *France*

to

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to do it Injury was that the chiefeſt of the *Clergy* and *Nobility* had ſign'd the *Contract* of *Marriage* between the King and the *Infanta*, wherein the aforeſaid *Renunciation* was contain'd. So that it was an idle thing to ſay that the *Parliament*, which at moſt does but repreſent the Orders or *Eſtates* of the Kingdom would not approve a *Treaty*, which was already approv'd by the King, the *Clergy* and the *Nobility*.

Now that this *Treaty* brought no prejudice to *France* is as eaſie to prove: For though *France* at that time had a great advantage over *Spain*, we muſt conſider nevertheless, that this advantage might one day turn againſt it ſelf, as being oblig'd to ſhare it's *Conqueſts* with *England*,

land, then in *Alliance* with her. Now not to mention in the least what are the dangerous *Consequences* that I could draw from such a *Partition*, it shall suffice to say, That the *Interest* of *France* was not to let the *English* get Footing in *Flanders*, who were an *Enemy* much more dangerous than the *Spaniard*. Besides, *France* by that *Treaty* had made sure of the greatest part of Her *Conquests*, and had changed into a certain *Right* the *Right* of *Nations*, which was a *Right* subject to several *Chances* of *Fortune*; and then to object that the *Dauphin* had not ratify'd the *Queens Renunciation* is an *Objection* so weak that it does not deserve an *Answer*: For I wouln fain know, whether a *Father* and a *Mother* do not bind their *Issue* when they sign a *Contract*? And  
whether

whether the *Dauphin* had more right to question that which the *King* and *Queen* had sign'd, than they who live under the same *Laws* and the same *Monarchy*.

All these *Considerations* give us plainly to see that whatever of *Right* belonging to the *Queen* was in the *Treaty*, was only to amuse the *Common People*, and particularly those of *Flanders*, who being perswaded that the *Queen* had a *Right* to the *Netherlands*, were in a capacity to foment a *Rebellion*, to which they might be provok'd by the ill *Usage* of the *Spanish* *Soldiery*, who for want of *Pay*, commit many *Violences* and *Disorders*. It being therefore a great piece of *Prudence* to prevent all *Trouble* that might arise from thence, the *Baron of Iso-*  
la,

la, one of the Ministers of the House of *Austria*, put Pen to Paper, to shew the Vanity of the Consequences, which the pretended Author of the *Treatise* drew from the Right of the *Queen*. Of which a great number of Copies were sent into *Flanders*, *Germany* and the Neighbouring Parts; some were also conveyed into *France*; but the Court resolving that the People should make it's *Ambition* an Article of their Faith, made such an exact Enquiry after the Publishers that two or three were committed to the *Bastile*, and were in great danger of their Lives. For as it was not lawful in that Kingdom to write *Truth*, either in *Religion* or *Politicks*, neither was it permitted to be spoken or taught to any one whatsoever. And

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therefore as well they who bought the *Book*, as they who published these *Books* were oblig'd to keep out of the way, as if they had been *Malefactors*. But the more they thought to restrain the Peoples Wills, the more the People endeavour'd to set their minds at Liberty, so that many honest Folks made it their business to content their *Curiosity*, in spite of all the *publick Prohibitions*.

By vertue of these *Imaginary Pretensions* the King fail'd not to send to the *Governour* of the *Netherlands* to surrender into his hands those *places*, which, as he pretended, belong'd to the *Queen*. And because he could not choose but know, that the *Governour* would no way answer his *Expectations*, he follow'd the *Messenger*



senger with a puissant Army, to make  
 himself the Master of them by force;  
 thereupon, having received the Go-  
 vernors Answer, that the King his  
 Master would fairly part with no-  
 thing, he enter'd *Flanders*, took *Char-*  
*leroy*, *Aeth*, *Courtray*, *Audenard* and  
*Lisle*, while the Marshal *D'Aumont*  
 with another Army attack'd the  
*Cities* and *Towns* that lay nearer the  
*Sea*.

These Conquests carried on with  
 such a rapid Success, astonish'd the  
*Neighbouring States*, who thought it  
 their Interest to stop these violent Pro-  
 ceedings; especially the *Low Countries*;  
 who by no means liked the near Ap-  
 proach of so formidable and ambi-  
 tious a Neighbour: Therefore they  
 engaged the King of *England* to en-  
 ter into a League, wherein the King

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of *Swedeland* also joyn'd, by which  
they obliged themselves all three, to  
make the *French* and *Spaniard* lay  
down their Arms, with a Resolu-  
tion to declare a War against the  
obstinate Refuser.

This *League* was call'd the *Triple Alliance*, afterwards so fatal to *Holland*, as I shall relate in due Place, that it may be thought they had reason enough to repent their Negotiation. They say it was a Person of *Rochel*, who laid the first Foundations of it, after he had made those *Powerful Princes* deeply sensible, how little the *Ambition* of *France* was to be trusted; however it were, *France*, who seldom easily pardons those that have once offended her, well knowing that the same Person was in *Switzerland*, labouring

bouring to insinuate the same Opinion among the *Cantons*, sent thither the two *Platells*, of which the Eldest was a Captain of Horse, the other Esquire to *Monsieur Turenne*, to apprehend him. It had been a knotty *Enterprize* and of dangerous consequence for the *Platells*, had their *Errand* been discovered in *Switzerland*. But being so cunning as to carry their business private, and to surprize the Person, as he passed from one City to another, they carry'd him into *France*, where he was broken alive upon the Wheel, after he had endeavour'd to escape the Torments of his Execution, by an Action more resolute than *Christian-like*: For having found in the hole of the *Prison*, where he lay a piece of *Glass*, he cut off his *Privy Members*,

*bers* , and hid them under the Bed, that the *Jaylor* might not know what he had done: but in regard he could not stanch the blood so well but that some drops would fall from the wound, besides that his Colour plainly shewed that something more than ordinary ailed him , the *Jaylor* would see whence the Blood came : So that after a short search having found , what was hidden under the Bed , all in a puddle of Blood ; he went and gave the *Judges* notice of it, who being resolv'd to make him a publick *Example* hasten'd to give Sentence. Thereupon they condemn'd him to be broken upon the Wheel , and fearing he might not have strength enough to be carry'd to the common place of Execution , or that he might dye,  
if

if they delay'd till the Afternoon ;  
Order was given for the immediate Erecting of a Scaffold before the *Prison-door* , and for his speedy Execution.

The *Triple Alliance*, which *France* did not foresee, astonish'd her so, that altho she had promis'd her self the *Conquest* of the greatest Part of all *Flanders* , she was oblig'd nevertheless to lay down her *Arms* ; not but then she had an *Army* on foot of above a *Hundred Thousand Men*, but in regard that *England* and *Holland* made great *Preparations* by *Sea*, and that she had no *Fleet* was able to resist two such potent *Enemies*, she was afraid , least the *English* and *Hollanders* , while her *Forces* were employed in *Flanders*, might land either in *Normandy* or *Britainy* , and strike

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a panick Terror into the heart of his  
*Kingdom.*

France having thus made a *Peace*,  
as it were by *Constraint*, she plotted  
nothing more, than to revenge her  
self upon those, who had contri-  
buted most effectually toward it,  
Now it being apparent that the *U-*  
*nited Provinces* had been most active  
upon that occasion, and that all *Eu-*  
*rope* owed the *Peace* which it enjoy'd  
to *Them*, it was their *Lot* to feel the  
weight of his *Fury*; yet was she  
careful to watch her *Opportunity* be-  
fore she brake forth into an open  
*Blaze of Revenge*: For *Holland* be-  
ing as yet in League with *England*  
and *Swedland*, therefore there must  
be a way found out to divide her  
from two such *Potent Friends*, who  
being *United* were still sufficiently  
powerful

powerful to disappoint all the *French* Designs : Which as *France* had still watch'd to bring to pass, it was not long before an Opportunity offer'd it self, by reason of an unhappy difference between the *English* and *Dutch* about Trade. Nor did *France* then take any care as she had formerly done , to offer her Mediation, to close up the breach between the *Two Nations*, but on the contrary used all means to incense the King of *England* , yet underhand set on foot a Treaty with the *Hollanders* , least they should have any thoughts of making Peace with *Great Britain*. The *Hollanders*, who had often prov'd the good Effects of the *French* Succours, when they had any quarrel with *England*, believ'd they would be still as effectual ;

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al; depending upon the King of France, who ceased not to amuse 'em with daily hopes: But while they were thus as they thought, upon a conclusion with Him, to oppose the King of England, who was making powerful Preparations against 'em by Sea, they were not a little surpriz'd to find that the two Princes were joyn'd both together, and that while the English attack'd 'em by Sea, the French were to fall upon them by Land, and that with a Force so numerous and dreadful, that the Memory of History had not Parallel'd the like out of France in a long time: And then it was that the United Provinces found themselves in a strange Disorder; for tho they wanted neither Ships, nor Money, yet had they not an Army sufficient



ficient to oppose the King of *France* who had brought his Forces already into the *Country* about *Cologne*, from whence he intended to make the Attack.

In the midst of these *Troubles* to levy Men in *Holland*, was look'd upon as a Remedy that would but little avail; when Peace enjoy'd for so many years had render'd the People more fit for *Trade* than *War*; raw *Souldiers* not being proper to make resistance against inur'd and hardy veterans: Therefore the *Hollanders* sent into *Germany* to raise Forces, and to treat with those Princes from whom they expected aid; but all *Europe* was so astonish'd at the prodigious *Army* and *Preparations* of *France*, that every one kept his own Force at home, out of a Jealousie,  
least

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least France, under a pretence of assisting the *Low Countries*, should break into *Germany*.

The *Hollanders* at that time had no more than *Five and Twenty Thousand Men*; for tho they had given out *Commissions* to all that proffered their Service, yet they could reckon upon none but those that were drawn down to the general *Rendezvous*. But that which yet enfeebl'd their Condition the more was, that *De Wit*, the *Pensionary* of *Holland*, had always kept the Prince of *Orange* at a distance from the Management of *Affairs*; and therefore being a better *Politician* than *Souldier*, yet one who would have a hand in every thing, the main business was carried with much *Disorder* and *Confusion*. There was also one thing more  
which

which very much contributed to the Ruin of the State, tho at that time not discovered, which was that the King of France had Intelligence of every thing that was acted in the Country by means of Mombas, then in the Service of the Republic, which had given him a considerable Command in the Army: He was a Frenchman born, so that he was easily gain'd to the King, by the Industry of Des Roches Captain of the Prince of Conde's Guards, and his near Relation, and who had prevail'd with him to take a Journey into France the Winter before, where he had been discoursed with by Monsieur the Prince.

This Conjunction of Accidents had been sufficient to have utterly ruined the State, according to humane

mane probability, had not God determin'd the contrary. At what time, the King of *France* being ready to enter the Country, the *States* assembled together to consider of the best way for the *Defence* of their *Dominions*: Monsieur the Prince of *Orange*, who maugre all the shuffling and juggling of *De Wit*, was chosen *Captain General* for the *States*, advis'd the quitting of all the *Places* above the *Rhine*, to put in *Ten Thousand* Souldiers into *Maeſtrick*, and to encamp with the rest at *Bodegrave*, as being a most advantageous Post to secure *Holland*. Monsieur *D' Opdam* and *Celidrek*, who spake in the behalf of the Nobility, were of the same Opinion; but the rest being of a contrary *Judgmeni*, it was resolv'd that they should hold all the several

veral Places beyond the *Rhine*, which nevertheless they very much weaken'd by draining those Garrisons to supply *Maestrick*.

In the mean while, the King having lain for some time before *Charleroy*, march'd in view of *Maestrick*, and stay'd some *Twelve* or *Fifteen* Days before *Wise*, a small Town in the Territory of *Liege*, into which he clapt a Garrison; there having received Intelligence from *Mombas*, that all the Towns above the *Rhine* were slenderly mann'd, and almost naked of Defence, he pass'd the *Meuse* at *Wise*, and after he had beaten off certain Troops that were advantageously posted, he sat down before *Orsoy* with a formal Siege. The Governor wanted no Courage, but in regard the Town was

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was neither strong of it self, nor sufficiently *Garrisoned*, he surrendered his *Charge* the day following. The *French* plunder'd the *Town*, and hang'd up all those of their own Nation that they found in Arms, and among the rest one Man that was *Threescore* and *six* years of *Age*, who was the chief Canonier in *Orsoy*. From thence the Army marched to *Rhineberg*, which *Dossery* surrendr'd without striking a stroak. For which not long after the Prince of *Orange* caus'd his Head to be sever'd from his Shoulders. Nor did the Governor of *Wesel* make a Resistance much more to his Honour; though the Place was able to have sustained a long *Siege*, who surrendered it to the Prince of *Conde* after an Entrenchment of two or three days.

days. Whose Punishment therefore though not so severe as *Dofory's*, was something like it: For the Hangman skimm'd his Sword over his Head, but spar'd him his Ignominious Life. *Buric* was at the same time taken by Marshal *Turenne*. After which the Prince of *Conde* advanc'd into the Country, and took in *Deudetrom*, *Rees* and *Emeric* with the same Ease that he master'd other Places.

These Victories though they cost but little Blood, gave the King of *France* the Reputation of a *Cæsar* in his Army. For they saw that he might say like Him, *I came, I view'd and vanquish'd*. Therefore to uphold the Glory he had won, he resolv'd to pass the *Rhine*, as formerly that *Emperor* had done; but he would

E pass

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pass it after a more Noble and Heroick Manner : For *Cesar* had pass'd it by the means of a *Bridge*, but he was resolv'd to swim it over.

Two Gentlemen of the Country, Neighbors to *Tholus*, whose Names I cannot well remember, came to the Prince of *Conde* at *Emeric*, and offer'd to shew him a Place, where he had but an hundred *Paces* to swim. He gladly accepted their Offer, which made the *French* now look upon themselves at the End of their *Conquests*, in regard the *Issel* stopped their Entrance into the Country, not only because of its depth, but also by reason the Enemy lay strongly entrench'd on the other side of the *River*. Thereupon the Prince of *Conde*, having highly caresses'd the two Gentlemen, and promising



promising them large Rewards, commanded the Count *de Guiche* to go along with them, to try whether or no he might confide in what they had said; immediately they carried the Count right against *Tholus*, and throwing themselves first into the Water, the Count followed with his Squire, while his Party stayed behind by the River side: Upon this Tryal finding that the Gentlemen had spoken nothing but what was Truth, the Count returned and made his Report to the Prince, who sent the King an Account of what had happened, adding withal, if he pleased to take the Honour of the Enterprize upon himself, how easie it would be for him to surprize the Enemy, who little mistrusted any such Discovery, and minded no-

E 2

thing

thing but to guard the *Issel*. The King eager in the *Chase* of so much Honour, flew to the Prince of *Condé's* Camp, and after he had supped with him, marched all night along the *Bank* of the *Rhine*, and arrived at the Place about half an hour before day.

In the mean time the Prince of *Orange*, who found more fidelity among the *Meaner* Sort than among the *Nobility*, being advertized by the *Boors*, who saw the *French*, when they sounded the *Depth* of the *River*, that the King had some *Design* on the other side, sent thither *Mombas* with the *Cavalry* and *Infantry*. *Mombas* had already forfeited his *Honour* by keeping *Correspondence* with the *Enemy*, but tho this *Opportunity* was no less favourable for him  
to

to continue his *Treacherous* Designs, was afraid, that for want of being known, he might run some hazard in the *Conflict*, bethought himself of writing to the *Deputies* of the *States*, who attended the Prince of *Orange*; and thereupon sent them a fair Story that there was no Likelyhood, that the *French* had any Design to pass the River, and that therefore, if they thought good, he would put himself into *Nimeghen*, whither it was most probable that the *French* intended to march: He took his Time to send this Letter when the Prince was absent from the Camp with a *Detachment*; so that the *Deputies* not having the least *Mistrust* of his *Fidelity*, and believing the Care of *Nimeghen* to be of greater Consequence, sent him Orders to march

thither. The Prince of Orange returning to the Camp, was strangely surprized, to hear what *Mompas* had done, and being now confirmed by this last *Action* of his, in some former *Suspitions* he had of his being a *Traitor*, caused him to be *Arrested*.

Which done, he commanded *Wortz* a *German*, whom the *Republick* had taken into their *Services* to march with all speed to *Tholus*, with some *Companies* that were drawn out of the *Army*. *Wortz* did all he could to hasten his *Entrenchments*, and order'd the *Cavalry* to advance to the side of the *River*. Whither the *King* being also arriv'd, caused several *Pieces* of *Canon* to be brought and levell'd against *Wortz's* *Cavalry*, who thereupon retired among the *Trees* that grew by the  
banks

banks side. In the mean time the *French* threw themselves into the *River*, where they lost abundance of Men, who were swallowed up in a Gulf, which others observing took the advantage of the left hand and forded over like *Cowes*, one at the *Tayl* of the other.

*Wortz* his *Cavalry* beheld the *Enemy* passing the *River*, without so much as giving the least Ground, till they saw some of the *French* Horse that were passed the *River*, begin to Form themselves into a Body. And then indeed they presently drew out from among the *Trees*, but they were so far from endeavouring to repel the *Enemy*, who were retired back into the *Water*, that they stopped at the *River* side, from whence they discharged

a Volley of Shot, but at such a distance, as did little or no Execution. Which *Cowardise* of theirs put Life into the *French*, who had they been vigorously pursued into the Water, would never have adventured to make head again, or to have made a stand till more assistance came to their Relief. So that as soon as they found themselves strong enough to march against the *Dutch Horse*, who still kept their Station without moving, they marched out of the River with their Swords in their hands and put the *Dutch* to flight. Thus *Wortz's* Cavalry having fordidly given ground, the *French* rallied and grew stronger and stronger by the Addition of more Force; the *French* continually passing the River, some wading, others in Boats.

Monseieur

*Monsieur* the Prince of Conde, also having put himself into a Boat with the Duke D' *Angion*, and several other great Personages of the Court, was got near the opposite Shore, when he perceived that *Monsieur de Longueville*, having thrown himself into the River, was very near drowning, so that he was forc'd to return back, to take him into the Boat; but then speedily recovering the other side, he was no sooner landed but he drew up his Forces into *Battalia*, to attack the Enemies Entrenchments. The *Dutch Infantry* seeing but little security in their slender Works, and on the other side having put all their confidence in their *Cavalry*, by which they saw themselves now totally abandoned, took more care to crave quarter, than

than to make any resistance, which Monsieur the Prince of *Conde* offered them, crying out aloud to them to lay down their *Arms*: All this while the *French* advanced forward without so much as discharging a Gun on either side, so that the *King* of *France*, who saw all that passed, thought himself sure of a *Victory* that would cost no *Blood*: But Monsieur *de Longueville*, who had been drinking hard at *Emeric*, advancing up to the *Trenches*, let fly a *Pistol*, so that the *Hollanders*, not a little ashamed that they had forbore so long, and believing now there was no *Quarter* to be expected, returned in answer to the *Dukes Pistol* such a smart Volley, that many of the most considerable of the *Enemy* were fetched off their *Horses*. Monsieur



sieur *Longueville* who began the skirmish was killed outright, the Prince of *Conde* wounded, with many others too long to Catalogue.

The French at first astonished at this unexpected Accident, having recovered themselves from their Fears rallied again and fell upon the Intrenchments, where they found some Resistance; especially at a Barricado, where stood a grey haired Officer, but one who notwithstanding his Years, shewed a Courage becoming the Prime of vigorous Youth; but at length being overlaid with number, the rest betook themselves to flight, without demanding Quarter, which they thought would but be in vain.

The French having now no Enemy to fight, pillaged the Castle of  
*Tholus*,

*Tholus* , and put the Island of *Betaw* under *Contribution*.

Nor was this the only advantage which they gained by their Passage over the *Rhine* ; for the *Hollanders* fearing least the Enemy should come upon their backs , forsoke the *Iffel*, and retreated to *Utrecht*, where the People would have *Sacrificed Mombas* to their Fury, upon whom they laid all the blame of what had happened : But Monsieur the Prince of *Orange*, though he knew he deserved Death , but was willing to have him first examined, if not put to the Rack , to the end he might understand the depth of his Treason, gave Order that he should be conveyed through a *Postern*, and hid in a *Hay-loft*, to preserve him from the Rage of the People. In the mean

mean while the King in Person took the City of DOESBERGH, and Monsieur Turenne took in Nimwegen, Zuoll, Deventer, Graves, Arnhem, the Fort of Skink, Creveceur and several other Places.

Utrecht also fell into the hands of the French, without the Constraint of a Siege: For while the King lay before Doesbergh, the Burgher-Masters of the Town carryed him the Keys, as if they had been afraid they should not have a new Master soon enough. Thereupon the Marquiss of Rochford, in good reputation at Court was sent thither to command in chief: But not having as yet much Experience in War, he omitted to make himself Master of Maidam which the Dutch had quitted; by the possession of which they had  
assured

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assured themselves of *Amsterdam*: For had they been *Masters* of *Maidam*, it had been an easie thing to hinder any Vessels from going in or out from *Amsterdam*; for that they were to pass by *Maidam*, which they durst not have attempted, if the *French* had been *Masters* of it; which had been the way to have compell'd *Amsterdam* to have surrender'd of it self, as *Utrecht* had done: Not but that if the King himself had appear'd before the Walls, they had certainly carryed him the *Keys*; in regard that such was the general Despair, that every one thought of nothing else but to save his own Family, not minding the publick Interest of their Country: So that without expecting a Summons from the King, they held

a Council in the City, and debated whether they should not go to meet the King, and beseech him to take as well the City as the Inhabitants into his Protection, and it was an even Lay, but that they had taken that Resolution, had not two Burghermasters, whose Memories ought to be Sacred to Posterity, and whose Names were Offte and Hassenar, encouraged the rest to pluck up good hearts, and rather to call the Sea to their Assistance which was a more certain remedy, when they should be reduced to the last Necessity than to receive the French.

After the King had taken the City of Doesbregb, he encamped before Zeist, two Leagues from M-trech, where he was attended by the  
States

*States* Embassadors with *Propositions* of *Peace*, but he being swell'd with the *Suecess* of his *Arms*, propounded such rigorous *Conditions*, that the *Embassadors* were forced to return without being able to accomplish their *Desires*. Nevertheless, when they arriv'd at the *Hague*, the *States* resolved to send them back again, for that their *Affairs* were then in such a desperate *Condition*, that they thought themselves happy, that they could be thought to accept of any manner of *Conditions*.

There was yet another *Difficulty* in the *Treaty*; for that the King would conclude nothing without the King of *England*, who finding the *Conjuncture* favourable, was no less severe in his *Demands*.

The

The States Embassadors being returned to *Zeist*, and finding there the *English* Embassadors likewise, proposed a *New Treaty*, but very difficult to conclude: For besides that the *French* would not remit any thing of their former *Pretensions*, the *English Proposals* ran so high, that it had been the *Ruine* of the *State* to have agreed them. *France* demanded a *Medal* every year, by way of *Tribute*, with all the *Expences* of the *War*, which amounted, according to their *Accompts*, to a prodigious *Sum*. *England* demanded *Possession* of the *Indits*, and so many other things which appertained to the *Republick*, so that the *States* had as good have abandoned all, as to conclude a *Treaty* so disadvantageous. The *States* being advized of

things by their Embassadors, who were returned from *Zeist*, resolv'd to break down their *Dams*; which was their last *Remedy* upon the utmost pinch of *Necessity*: But that which made them take this *Resolution* so much the sooner, was this, that the People, laying all the blame of their Misfortunes upon those who managed the publick *Affairs*, had massacred the *Pensionary* of *Holland* together with his Brother, hoping that the Face of *Affairs* would change upon the *Change* of *New Masters*.

These Extremities causing the *States* to break up their *Dams*, gave them leisure to think and consider of their *Affairs*: Whereupon they sent to the Princes of *Germany* the *Propositions* of *Peace* which both  
Kings



Kings had made them, thereby to prepossess their minds, with what they began already to harbour, as touching the *Ambition* of *France*: They laid before them the sad condition to which they were reduced, and that if they delayed their *Succour* any longer, it would be too late, when they had a desire to do it. That their present *Safety* was in the *Water*, which could not always secure them. That when the *Winter* came the *French* would march over the *Ice* to storm their *Walls*: So that if they could not resist when the *Provinces* were entire and flourishing, there was little likelihood they should now withstand so potent an *Enemy*, when they were fallen from their *ancient Reputation*.

These *Remonstrances*, of which they could not doubt the *Truth*, considering the lamentable *Condition* of the *Republick*, mov'd the *Emperor* to pity, as also the *Marquiss* of *Brandenburgh*, and several other *Princes* of the *Empire*: The *Marquiss* of *Brandenburgh*, as being the most potent, was the first that took the field for their *Relief*: So that the *King* knowing that he had now to deal with a *Prince* stout, resolute and a try'd *Souldier*, rais'd his *Camp* from before *Zeist*, and returned toward *France*. But before his departure he resolved to try to make himself Master of *Boysleduc*, which was block'd up upon one side by the *Garrison* of *Creveceur* on the other by that of *Endoue Bois le duc*, is a *Town* seated in the midst of a *Marsh*, but  
notwith-

notwithstanding the strength of its Situation, the Fortifications are but weak. Nevertheless there is a Cittadel on that side next to *Holland*, with two Forts on the other side next *Maestricht*, which however would signifie little, did not the Situation render it almost inaccessible. The King took up his Head Quarters at *Boustel*, but while he was preparing all things for a seige, God who had began to take *Holland* into His Protection, sent such continual Rains for four or five days together, so that the Country being Level was immediately all under Water, as if the Sluces had been opened. The King however hoping for hard Weather, stop't at *Bockstel* for eight or ten days, but finding the Weather continue bad,

he Discamped and returned Home.

And now the Prince of *Orange*, who after the Death of the Penfionary, had the sole Authority of command conferred upon Him, seeing the People in some sort of Repose upon the Retreat of the King of *France*, bethought himself of giving them yet further Content by the Punishment of *Mombas*; whose Head they eagerly demanded. He had been conveyed from *Utrick* to *Wordes*, and from *Wordes* to *Nieurburk*, whether the *Dutch Army* was retired. Thereupon the Prince of *Orange* call'd a *Counsel of War*, and began to examin the business, which appear'd every day more foul than other; at length his *Conscience* not permitting him any rest, and giving himself for lost, he

he began to think of making his escape, which nevertheless was a difficult thing to do, by reason he was very strictly guarded, having *Sentinels* at his *Chamber Door*, and under the *Windows* of his *Lodging*: While he was musing what course to take, one of his *Friends* brought him a *Letter*, which gave him to understand that he had but three *Days* to live, if he did not find some way to escape: For that the *Council of War* was resolv'd to make him an *Example* to others, and therefore advis'd him to look to himself. *Mombas* finding himself so severely threatned, discours'd the same day with one of his *Guards*, who promis'd him for a certain *Sum of Money* to let him escape out at the *Window*, when he should be put to

stand *Sentinel* at that Post, which would fall out the next day. Having gone thus far, he also sounded a *Spanish Officer*, who was to be upon the *Guard* the same day, at a deep Water, to know if he would let him pass that way, and get him a *Guide* ready: The Officer no less covetous of Money than the *Sentinel*, agreed for an hundred *Pistols* to all that *Mombas* desired, The Bargain being thus driven, gave the *Hundred Pistols* to one *Villare*, who served him in the Nature of his *Squire*, and had been an Agent in the business, to carry them to the *Spaniard*: but *Villare*, instead of giving them to the *Officer*, ran quite away with them; whether it were that he were naturally enclin'd to such kind of *Varlet's Tricks*, or whether

whether his Master were in his Debt, and so he thought to pay himself while he had an opportunity; however it were *Mombas* reckning upon his *Payment*, made it his business now to deceive the Watch that guarded him in sight; to which purpose,

He first complained of a great Pain in his Leg, upon which he sent for a *Chyrurgeon*, and shewing him his Leg, which by reason of a wound he had received was grown bigger than the other: He also desired the Prince to send him one of his *Chyrurgeons*, who concluded, that his *Grief* required a large Plaster, which they sent him to apply to the place affected; upon this pretence, he kept his Bed without any Suspicion, and upon the day appoint-

appointed he sent for some *Tobacco*, telling the *Guards* he would smoak a *Pipe* with them after *Supper*; but pretending of a suddain to be very sick, he went to Bed in the *Souldiers* presence, desiring them withal to smoak their *Tobacco* in the next Chamber, because it offended him. The *Souldiers* seeing him in Bed, and not dreaming that he had a Design to escape, presently withdrew; who were no sooner out of the Chamber but *Mombas* flipt out of his Bed, took the *Plaister* from his Leg and clapt it upon his *Eye*, and leapt out at the Window where the *Sentinel* stood that had been brib'd, as already has been said.

In this *Disguise* he got through the Camp without being discover'd; but when he came to the *Spaniard* he



he was strangely surpriz'd to find, that he would not let him pass any farther, unless he gave him the *Hundred Pistols* before-hand, which he had promised him. By this dispute *Mombas* presently discovered the Roguery and Treachery of his Man *Villaire*; but there was no retrieving that which was gone; and therefore he must now satisfy the *Spaniard* as well as he could; for the *Spaniard* was resolved he would have his Bargain, and *Mombas* had it not to pay over again. In the end being forced to make a Vertue of Necessity, he turned his Pockets the inside outermost, and offered him all he had about Him: But seeing that nothing but the *Hundred Pistols* would content him, *Mombas* told the Officer that he might  
do

do with him as he pleased , but if he were the occasion of his being retaken, he vowed to discover him in the first place, and therefore bid him quickly consider, for he had nothing farther to say. The Officer terrifyed with these *Threats*, took what *Mombas* was able to give him and let him pass with his *Guides*. After this *Mombas* waded up to the Waist in Water for three Leagues together , very often in danger of being drown'd. But it was but just that a Traitor who had occasioned the Ruin of a Nation, should have his turn of Misery ; who tho he endured a large Portion of Misfortune and Hardship, yet suffered not the *half* of what he deserved.

*Mombas* being thus arrived at *Wordes*, after he had endured an Ocean

cean of Disasters more easie to imagine than to describe, took a Room in the Boat that goes from *Wordes* to *Uytrecht*, but he was no sooner sat down, but he perceived that a Woman who sat next him, knew him and had told his Name to another Woman that sat next to her. Thereupon in a Peck of Troubles he quitted the Boat, being resolved to take some other way: But not daring to adventure the High road for fear of being known, he threw himself into any other guide then his own despair, having neither *Sous* nor *Doit* to help himself.

When he came within a quarter of a League of *Utrecht* he forsook the Water, but so bedaub'd with Mud and Dirt, that there was no possibility of presenting himself in  
that

that condition. Thereupon he got leave at the next House to dry his Cloaths, and so getting into the Town, he went to the Sign of the *Palace Royal*, where he met one of his Nephews by chance, who was a Captain in the *French Army*. His Nephew seeing him enter, was so far from believing him to be his Uncle, that he took him for an *Apparition*: For there had lodged the night before a Person who came from *Nieurburgh*, who had reported it for certain News, which he had seen with his own Eyes, that *Mombas's* Head was cut off. And this Report was so spread about the City, that no body would believe that *Mombas* was come to Town.

In the mean while the Duke of *Luxembergh*, who was then chief  
Governour

Governour of *Utrecht*, paus'd, whether he should admit *Mombas* into his presence or no? For on the one side he knew it might be of advantage to discourse him, as who perfectly understood the Country; and on the other side he consider'd that it would be no good Policy, to give him a kind Reception, which would but convince the World of the private Correspondence which he held with the King; which latter thoughts prevailing, he resolv'd not to see him at all, and therefore to those that told it him for great News, that *Mombas* was in Town, he made Answer that he did not believe it, adding withal, that it could never be, that a Man who had born Arms against the King would put himself into his hands.

Every

Every Body understood what the Duke meant, so that all Peoples mouths being clos'd after that, there was no more mention made of *Mombas*, than if he never had been.

As for *Mombas* himself, when he understood, that the Duke of *Luxembergh* would not see him, he went to wait upon the Prince of *Conde*, at *Arnheim*, but that Prince being as Politick as the Duke of *Luxembergh*, deny'd to speak with him, but in private, and that at such an hour, when all People else were asleep. Thereupon he sent the Captain of his Guards for him, about three of the Clock in the Morning, to bring him to his Quarters, where the Prince received him into his Closet, wrapt up in his great Leaguer Cloack. There he sold *Holland* a  
second

second time, disclosing all the secrets of that Republick, or at least as much as he knew before he was Arrested, and after he had informed the Prince of as much as he desired to know, he retired to *Collogne*, in expectance there of a Promise to return into *France*, which was one of the wry Faces he was to make, in hopes to wipe off the suspicions which he already lay under. Sometime after he had intimation given him, that he might go and attend the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, who made use of him in the taking of *Wordes*, which the *French* quitted, after they had been only once Masters of it. He it was also that brought the Duke before this place, when the Prince of *Orange* besieg'd it; so that he seemed now as desirous to make

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his

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his Treacherie publick , as he was  
before careful to conceal it.

Now though all this that I have  
said may seem to be rather a History  
of the War then a keeping close  
to my Subject, which is to set forth  
the falshood of *France* , however I  
beleive it not so remote from the  
matter neither , since it serves so  
well to recal to Memory the *Idea's*  
of so many Treacheries and Breach-  
es of Faith. In a word , though  
it cannot be denied but that the  
*French* are sufficiently couragious ,  
yet we may say , that she rather  
chooses to joyn Subtlety and Slight  
to Strength , without which she  
could never prove so Successful in  
all her Enterprizes; though we must  
needs say at the same time that ano-  
ther great Reason of Her Prospe-  
rity



rity is this, that Money costs Her little or nothing ; for to come now from War to Peace, let us examine how she brought to pass a separation of the Allies , and whether that Metal did not stand her in more stead than all the Rhetorick of her Ministers.

One of the great Obstacles of the Peace, was the great difficulty of Reconciling the Interests of the Crown of *Sweden*, from the Interests of those Princes who had any thing to do with it. As for the Crown of *Sweden* , its chiefest Interest was this , that as it was engaged in a War only for the Service of *France* ; that *France* should therefore cause *Restitution* to be made of all those Places , which either the King of *Denmark* , the Princes of

Brandenburgh, or of the House of Brunſwick had taken from it. On the other ſide it was the Intereſt of thoſe *Princes* not to hear talk of *Peace*, unleſs they might preſerve all their *Conqueſts*, or at leaſt a good part of them. The difficulty then was to reconcile theſe *opposite Intereſts*; now you ſhall ſee what it was that put this Affair into a fair way, and made it not ſo impoſſible as it ſeem'd to be. It hapned one day, at a *Collation*, that was given by one of the *Three French Miniſters*, who underſtood the *Court Secret*, a *Dish of Olives* was ſet upon the *Table*, which the *Swediſh Embaſſador* taſting, and liking very well, the *French Embaſſador* promis'd to ſend him a *Barril*, which his *Secretary* ſoon after carry'd him. The  
*Swediſh*

Swedish Minister was not a little surpris'd to see the *Secretary* of the *Embassie* become a *Porter* of *Olives*, but presently recollecting himself he took the *Barril* in his hand, and finding it somewhat ponderous he asked the *Secretary* what was in the *Barril*? The *Secretary* made Answer, that his *Excellency* would see when he open'd it; and withal desired him to open it himself, and not to let any body see him when he open'd it: Then the *Swedish* *Embassador* knew what it meant, and so having dismissed the *Secretary*, he open'd the *Barril* which was cramm'd to the bottom with *Golden Lewisses*, among which he found a little Note wherein these words were contain'd, *If You intend that we should send you more Olives, you must let Us have a Peace.* Now

Now you will ask me how a thing that was carry'd so secretly on the Minister of *France's* part, as on the Minister of *Swedens*, should come to my knowledge, to which I answer, how do so many secrets transacted in the Cabinet Council, come to be known? but I must tell ye more then this, that *France* happening afterwards to be at variance with *Sweden*, took no great care to conceal a secret, since it was of no Importance to her to keep it private. Rather she was glad of an opportunity to Divulge it, on purpose to raise Jealousies and Mistrusts, among the Chief *Grandeess* of *Sweden*, where the story is in every bodies Mouth, insomuch that the Rupture between the two Crowns is attributed to it. In a  
word

word, though the Homage which the King of *France* demanded of the King of *Sweden*, for the Dukedom of *Deux Ponts*, were a thing which that Young Prince took very unkindly, yet the more nimble Politicians beleive, that it would not have been a sufficient cause of a Rupture, had not the King of *Sweden* been exasperated before, by the Disadvantageous Peace which *France* had caused him to condescend to; of which it will not be from the purpose to speak a word or two, in regard that while I was at *Paris*, I met with few of the *French*, who did not maintain that *Sweden* vvas extremely obliged to *France*, since she vould not endure to hear of any Treaty, till all vvas restored that had been con-

quered from Sweden. But they  
vverelgnorant, that in lieu the Swede  
 vvas constrained to deliver up to  
 the Duke of Brandenburgh, several  
 places in Pomerania, in the Dutchie  
 of Bremen several places to the King  
 of Denmark, and several other pla-  
 ces in the Bishoprick of Venden to  
 the Princes of the House of Brun-  
swick. But now I am speaking of  
Sweden, I will tell ye how the Dut-  
 chy of Deux Ponts came to be taken  
 for Her, and under what pretence;  
 the last Duke was a Healthy Per-  
 son and like to live long, when  
France who lik'd the Country very  
 well, as lying fit for Her, proje-  
 cted how to get possession of it,  
 having not yet bethought her self  
 of the Knack of Dependency, under  
 pretence of which she has since in-  
 vaded

vaded so many Provinces. Now you must understand that the *Duke* having no Children, the *Dukedom* after his Death fell to the House of *Swedland*, though not immediately to the King of *Swedland*, in regard that *Duke Adolphus* pretended to exclude him as being the next in propinquity of Blood to the present Possessor. On the other side the King of *Sweden* pretended that the *Dukedom* should descend to *Him*, as being the Son of the Eldest House, which seemed a very likely pretence. For though in several parts of *Germany* the Custom is such, that the next of Kin to the Deceased succeeds to his Estate, yet in the Electoral Families, especially the *Palatine*, which was then in dispute, the Usage is quite otherwise. However

ever it were the King of *France*, who was willing to make the Proverb good, That while two are in dispute for the Possession, there comes a third and carries away the Prize, sent a considerable force to make himself Master of the Dutchy of *Deux Ponts*, under pretence nevertheless to preserve it for the King of *Sweden*, in whose favour he had decided the difference against Duke *Adolph*. The Duke of *Deux Ponts*, who was still living, was nothing surprized that the *French* had entred his Country, as having often been subject to their violences, but he wondred not a little when he understood that they came to claim the Succession, especially finding himself so likely to live, and having no desire to die so soon.



soon. Nevertheless the *French* having taken Possession of the place of his Residence, he saw not only his *Country* reduced to slavery, but himself a kind of Prisoner; for in regard the *French* could not choose but think that a Prince of such a Noble and Illustrious *Birth* would not easily condescend to live under *Tutelage*, & fearing least that he would call the *Emperor* to his *Assistance* they watched him so narrowly, that he might well be lookt upon rather as a Prisoner than a Freeman.

However *France*, who was desirous to make sure of the King of *Sweden*, of whom she then stood in need (for all this happened during the War) gave him to understand that what she had done was only in kindness to Him; so that the *Swede*  
not

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not

not dreaming but that *France* meant as she said, began to talk of sending a Governour into the *Dutchy*, but while he offered the Government sometimes to the Count of *Carlson*, his natural Brother in lieu of something that he had taken from *Him*, and sometimes to a Prince of the House of *Baden*, the King of *France* sent thither the Prince Palatine of *Berkenfield*, and reconciled the Prince of *Baden*, and the Count of *Carlson*, who began to look with an evil aspect one upon another, as it is the Custom of two Persons, that aspire both to one Command.

The Peace ensuing soon after, *France*, who had no mind to part with so toothsom a Morsel, be-  
thought her self of the Right of  
Depen.

Dependency, and demanded Homage and Fealty from the King of Sweden. This pretention altogether new, extremely surprized the Swedish King, but in regard the Dutchy lies at a great distance from his Dominions, the chiefeft part of his Ministers concluded to let it pass, and not to quarrel with France, at what time France, who had laid this Rub in the way, only because she would not restore what she had got into her Clutches, caused Duke Adolph to interpose himself to the end, that according as they had agreed among themselves, she might remain always in the Possession.

And thus as she had despoiled the Old Duke in his life time, who ended his days for sorrow remote from his own Territories, so she  
scruples

scruples not to keep from their Rights to other Princes still alive and live like. And it is very probable, that without considering whether the claim belong to the King of Sweden, or Duke *Adolph*, that she will rather choose to surrender it to the *Palatine of Birkenfield*, then to either of the other two, as being loath it should fall into the Hands of the King of Sweden, for fear of enlarging the Power of a Prince, whose Friendship she has so little reason to hope, and having the same reason to be jealous of Duke *Adolph*, whose Interest it is to keep firmly united to the Head of his own Family.

Moreover, it cannot but be a great trouble to the *Palatine House*, to see such a number of Princes become

come

come subject to *France*. For besides that, the Person upon whom *France* shall be pleased to confer the *Dutchie* of *Deux Ponts*, will be obliged to do her Homage, how many others are there, who at this day groan under the weight of her Fetters : The Prince *de la petite Pierre* could say something, if the unfortunate example of one of his Kinsmen did not oblige Him to silence. I could speak of the Prince of *Weldens*, who for having the soul of a Prince, and being willing to preserve himself in that high Dignity where Providence has placed him by Birth, might starve, if his own Subjects had not pity upon him ; I say that he might starve ; nor do I aggravate the matter ; for 'tis well known to many others, besides

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sides my self, that because he would not do Homage to *France*, he has been dispossessed of his *Territory*, and lives now in a hired House upon the Alms of his Subjects. 'Tis as vvell knovvn to vwhat a mean condition his Son is reduced. 'Tis vvell known, I say, that his Father not having vwherevvithal to support him, that rides up and dovvn upon a sorry Nag vvithout any Train or Attendance, like the poorest Gentleman in *France*, being at length constrain'd to put himself into the *Service* of the *States*, vvho have given him a *Foot Company*, vvhich is all he has to subsist upon at this Day.

Some perhaps may ask me, vvhy the Prince of *Weldens* carries himself so untractably considering his ovvn weak-



vveaknels, against a Power so absolute? vvhy does he not give vvay to the *Times*, as others do; and in a Word, vvhat difference there is betvveen being a *Vassal* to the *Emperor* and a *Homager* to the King of France. For I knowv these are the *Discourses* generally in the *Mouths* not only of thole that follovv the *Interests* of France, but also of severall others, who cannot but compassionate the *Misfortunes* of this *Prince*, and endeavour to help him: To this I answer that the Prince of *Wildens*, finding himself reduced to utmost necessity, has sought an *Accommodation* by all-manner of ways; but he could never resolve to be a *Slave*. In short, when he saw that a great many *Princes* of his *Family* had shewed him the way, he sent his Son in-

H

to

to France, who offer'd on his *Fathers* behalf to do *homage* to the *King*, provided he would use him like a *Prince* and suffer him to enjoy the same *Rights* and *Privileges*, as before the *Change* of his *Affairs*: But the *King* laugh'd at his *Proposals*, so that the young *Gentleman* was forc'd to return as wise as he went. Nevertheless if I may reflect upon the present *Condition* of the *German Princes*, and what it was formerly, we may easily see how they abuse themselves, that think there is no difference between a *Vassal* to the *Emperor*, and a *Vassal* to the *King of France*: But I do ill, to say a *Vassal* to the *Emperor*; for all the *Princes* of the *Empire*, I mean the *Sovereign Princes*, as the *Electors* and several other great *Houses*, are rather

ther *Members* of the *Empire*, not the *Emperor's Vassals*. They are indeed oblig'd to assist the *Empire*, under *Forfeiture* of their *Privileges* and *Territories*, but they are not oblig'd to assist the *Emperor*, unless he be first attack'd. Let us then conclude that this Word *Vassal* is not properly apply'd to the *Princes* of *Germany*, who have *Sovereign Authority* within their own *Dominions*, as much as the *Emperor* exercises in His own. They have the *Power* of *Life* and *Death*, they impose *Taxes* and *Subsidies* at their pleasure, & lastly are accountable for their *Actions* to none but God. Let us conclude, I say, that such *Princes* as these, who enjoy all the *Marks* of *Sovereignty*, are far different from the *Princes* of *France*, who except that they stand with

their Hats on, when the King gives Audience to *Embassadors*, are in nothing else more than other Subjects. It may be said in some Sort, that they are inferiour to some of the Kings Subjects; for the *Dukes* and *Peers* take the *Precedency* of them, and that the *Princes* are oblig'd not to appear at any *Ceremony*, least they should be constrain'd to walk after them. Nevertheless if we look back to the beginning of the last *Century* we shall find that among those *Dukes*, there are some, whose *Fathers* were only *Notaries*, others no more than *Merchants* in *Paris*. And we know what the *Descendants* from one of these great *Families* did not long since, to conceal the knowledg of such a mean and ignominious *Extraction*: We know that they caus'd  
an

an *Epitaph* in the Church of St. *Innocents* to be eras'd, instead of which we find another in the *Celestins*, wherein there are as many *Falshoods* as there were *Truths* in the other.

And yet it so falls out, that *Princes*, whose *Ancestors* were in the Number of *Sovereign Princes*, are at this day forc'd to submit to Men of that low and sordid *Extraction*. To which I may add, that the *Princes* of the *Blood* themselves are glad to court and fawn upon Persons of a much lower and baser *Extraction* than what I have already mention'd. We know the way to *rise* in *France* is not to stir from the *Anti-chamber* of a *Great Minister*; and a *Colonel* of *Horse*, whose Name I could tell, and one whom every Body knows as well as I, does not disdain to be

a Buffoon to one of the Secretaries of State : For which reason he quitted his Regiment, for fear, least in time of War , some other Minion might step into his Honourable Employment. 'Tis well known also that while Monsieur Colbert sate at Diner, the greatest Lords of France sate pumping for a Jest to make him laugh , and he that had had the best Success, glory'd in his happy Fortune, as if it had been he who had defended Vienna against the Turks. Lastly 'tis well known, and yet a thing which a Man would hardly believe , that Monsieur the Kings only Brother is oblig'd to have recourse to them , when he has any particular Favour to beg of the King , and that notwithstanding this Submission, he many times is forc'd to go without the  
Grant

Grant of his Petition. I could prove by a *Thousand Examples* what I here alledg; but it shall suffice to mention only what happen'd about a year or two since, upon the score of a *Person* whom the *Monsieur* had a kind desire to put into one of the *King's Farms*; for not being able to obtain what he desir'd of *Monsieur Colbert* after many and many *Entreaties*, he was forced himself at length to speak to the *King*.

To give a little farther proof of the *Tyrannies* of the *Ministers* of *France*, and how the lofty *Princes* are forced to cringe and bow before those *Idols*, there needs no more than to repeat what hapned some few days since to *Monsieur the Dauphin*, he had beg'd of *Monsieur Segnaly*, the Son of *Mr. Colbert*, the Employ-

ment of *Purser* of a Ship, for a Son of one of his *Domesticks*, which Monsieur *Segnalay* having granted Him with great difficulty, this same *Minister* of the last *Edition* took a *Fancy* sometime after to displace the *Purser*, pretending him incapable of the *Imployment*. The *Dauphin* understanding this, told Monsieur *Segnalay* that it was his desire the Person might be restor'd, and that if he had done amiss, it was only for his want of years, and that he himself would undertake the *Young man* should do better for the future. Monsieur *Segnalay* having heard the Prince with that Gravity which he so awkwardly affects, made answer, that the thing was out of his Power, and that therefore he must speak to the *King*: But Monsieur the *Dau-*  
*phin*



phin not enduring that a Person of his *Condition* should so unworthily requite the *Honour* which he did him, Schol'd him so severely that he soon humbled his vain-glorious *Pride*.

Let us then conclude from hence that it is a great *Misfortune* for a Prince to be born a *Subject* of the *Crown* of *France*, and a great *Imprudence* in him that is free to put himself under the *Y oak*. Ask the Prince *Palatine* who is only his *Neighbour*, how he likes his *Neighbourhood*, and I am sure he will tell you, there is no difference from being a *Subject* and a *Neighbour*. If he speaks like a Prince, they speak to him like *Masters*, and if he intends that *France* should let him be at quiet, He must submit to all her *Demands*. Let us ask him whether he hath any  
Sub-

Subjects that are *Faithful* to him among so many *Subjects* as are obedient to him? and whether *France* have not quite debauch'd their *Alliance*? Lastly let us ask him whether he dares complain, though every day he finds one Corner or other of his Territories leapt off from his Subjection, and whither they do not tell him on the other side, that he is happy to be under the Protection of so great a Potentate? Let us now visit the Courts of the other Princes of *Germany*, and see what passes there, before we make any Reflection upon the Princes of *France*. What shall we say of the Ecclesiastical Electors; of which the one sells his Country by the suggestion of her *Emissaries*; the other suffers her self to be scar'd by her *Emissaries*:  
and

& the other is so obedient to her *Will* as if the same Interest actuated in all. Yet at the same time let us confess, that this is not done without some sort of Violence, for who questions the various Tricks and gins that are made use of daily to separate 'em from their real Interests? To some they pretend, that the most part of their Territories are Dependencies upon the Crown, and that if they do not use all means to Captivate the Kings favours, he will no longer suffer 'em to enjoy that to which they have no Right at all; so that while he deprives them of the true Character of Sovereign, which is to be independent in their Authority, he endeavours to insinuate the contrary, that their dependance upon *France* is the only way to support  
their

their Dominion. To others he cries, that they have nothing to do but to consider his *Power*, & from thence to assure themselves that they have no other hopes but in *Him*; and while he feeds them with these fair *Hopes*, he boys up the *People* in their *Disobedience*, to the end the *Sovereigns* may always standing in need of him, to suppress their mutinies. It may well be thought that I speak of *Liege*, where *France* holds her *Divan* contrary to the Faith of *Treaties*, and where the *Dissentions* between the *People* and their *Sovereign*, make her as absolutely Mistress of the City, as if it belonged solely to *Her*; for who is so blind as not to see through her *Politicks* upon this occasion? For being in continual fear, lest *Monsieur of Cologne* should at length open his Eyes, she

resolves to have a Remedy ready against all manner of Accidents. And therefore as she maintained the People of *Messina* in their Rebellion, so will she support the Inhabitants of *Liege* in all their Rebellious Practices, should *Monsieur* of *Cologne* at any time bethink himself of re-assuming his Lawful Sovereignty. For indeed if this were not the Intention of *France*, what could hinder *Monsieur Cologne* at this day, from reducing to Obedience a City which is open on all sides, without Fortifications or any Garrison. It were then to be wished that he would come again to himself, and consider that his Alliance with *France*, has only serv'd to draw upon him the hatred of his People, and the utter Ruin of his Country  
for

for not to mention the Imperial Armies, who have been Constrained to feed upon his Country, we see How he has been treated himself, by those in whom he has put all his hopes and confidence. Who can be Ignorant of the Horrible Contributions which France has Levied upon his Subjects, the General Desolation of his Territory, the Sacking and Plundering of his Towns, and the Destruction of his Citadels and other Stately Buildings? Who can be Ignorant of what Happened at the Hay, where the French not contented, to have Tyranniz'd o're the Inhabitants, threw the Castle to the Ground, and ruin'd one of the Noblest Bridges upon the Meuse, by which means that City finds her self depriv'd of all her chiefest & most considerable advantages  
for

for having admitted them within her Walls. But let us go on to the other Princes of *Germany*, and see whether they have any more reason to boast of the *French* kindnesses.

I could Epitomize all at once what I have to say to this point, by only declaring what happened but lately to the King of *Danemark*. For as it may be easie for others to judge what they are to expect, by the carriage of the *French* toward their Allies, therefore in my opinion, that might suffice to prove the *Violence* of her Proceedings, and how she goes about to make her self Mistress of the whole World. But in regard there are several that would be glad to see what pretty *Courses* she takes to bring about her *Designs*, I will give you a short account

count of her *Maxims* and *De-*  
*vices.*

There is no Body can be ignorant of the *Marriage* of the *Dauphin* with the *Dauphiness*. The great *Re-*  
*phuation* which *Monsieur of Bavaria*, and the great *Sway* which he carries in the *Empire*, as well by reason of the *Extent* of his *Dominions*, as also by reason of their *Situation*, caus'd him to be courted of all hands during the last War, as He who brought a great *Accession* of *Strength* to the side for which he should declare. The King of *France* being careful of losing such an *Advantage*, dayly made him a *Thou-*  
*sand* advantageous *Propositions* to engage himself in his *Interests*. On the other side the *Emperor* was no less sedulous to gain him to his *Party*.  
So



So that the Duke of *Bavaria* judging of his Power by the Applications that were made to him, resolved to hear both, and to fix where he could make his best Markets.

As for the *Emperor* he only offered him a League Offensive and Defensive against *France*, whose Ambitious designs he laid before him, beleiving that enough to bring him over to the *German* Interest: But *Bavaria* being in hopes of something more advantageous, listened more willingly to the propositions of *France*, which the *French* endeavoured to make as acceptable as possibly they could. In short too many politick Arguments, which might have been more prevalent at some other time, but now of little or no effect, they added most  
I magni-

magnificent Presents, which they were careful to renew from time to time; so that *Princes* being wrought upon many times by such kind of *Temptations* as well as other Persons, the Duke began to be more and more enclined to *France*. Madam of *Bavaria*, whom the King had formerly had some thoughts to have married, and who was not a little troubled that she had missed the preferment, hoping to advance her Daughter to the *Throne* which she had failed off, prest her *Husband* with all her might to the *French Alliance*, provided he made sure of the Advancement of his *Daughter*, who could not expect a more advantageous match in all *Europe*.

Nor was it long before the Ministers of *France* discovered what  
had

had passed in the Duke of *Bavarias* Cabinet, and therefore beleiving it would be more kindly taken to prevent the Duke, by proposing the Match before the Duke offered it himself, they declared that they had orders from their Master to discourse him about it; and this they also made known to Madam of *Bavaria*, who was ready to leap out of her skin for joy. After this proposition thus made, the Emperors Ministers were no longer minded, and nothing was discoursed of but the future Alliance, which was the Foundation of the ensuing Treaty between *France* and *Bavaria*, by which the Duke of *Bavaria* promised to remain *Neuter*, which was all that *France* desir'd. For in regard that *Bavaria* had a powerful Army on foot, & that he was resolved to stand *Neu-*

ter, so long as the *War* endured, *France* conjectured, and that not without reason, that the Emperor would be awed by his potent strength, which would be as beneficial to *France*, as if the Duke acted openly. And by the Event it appeared that those *Conjectures* were not ill grounded. But not to make a repetition of things known to every body; it will suffice to say, that this Treaty continued till the Treaty of *Nimèghen*, and that the Mariage of *Madamoiselle* of *Bavaria* was soon after consummated, there being at that time no Princes in *Europe* unmarried, either of a nobler Family, or endow'd with more Princely Qualities.

And now *France* thought her self secure of the House of *Bavaria*, but the Duke and Dutches dying, and the *Dukedom* falling into the Hands  
of

of a Prince, more clear sighted than his Father and Mother, *France* finding he did not stand so right for their Turn, made it their business to fasten him by some new Alliance. To this purpose, because there is nothing sooner tempts a young Prince than Beauty, chiefly when it is accompanied by great Merit, the Ministers of *France* so ordered it, that they whom they had gained to their Party, should fill his Ears with their discourses of *Madam Blois*, the Kings natural Daughter, who appearing so lovely in her tender Age, promised to be in a short time, one of the most charming Persons in the World. *Monsieur* of *Bavaria* perceiving himself perhaps smitten with what was imprinted every hour in his mind,

or else out of *Curiosity* to know whether Fame did not too much exalt the *Beautys* of that Lady, seem'd to intimate as if he should not be unwilling to see her *Picture*. Of which his most *faithful Friends*, and those that were more jealous of his *Honor* being inform'd, they made him so effectually sensible of the *Snares* that were spread for his *Youth*, that the Prince recollecting his *Thoughts*, began to be *asham'd* of what perhaps he had only done out of *Curiosity*.

In the mean time several *Portraits* of *Madam de Blois* were sent from *France*, but the *Ministers* of that *Crown*, perceiving that the *Illegitimacy* of her *Birth*, defaced all the *Impressions* that her *Beauty* could make, gave over the *Design* of that *Match*, of which they had conceived

ved such hopes a little before.

After this they proposed another Match to the *Bavarian*, which was certainly much more suitable: And that was between the *Duke* and *Mademoiselle* the *Queen of Spains* Sister, and Daughter to the *Duke of Orleans*. But the *Bavarian* Ministers, who had diverted his first Passions, easily beat him off from this, perswading him that it was only a snare to keep him from allying with the *Emperor*, whose Daughter he might be in hopes to marry, which would not be only a greater advantage to him, but more necessary and requisite for his Interests. That it behov'd him to have his Eyes open and to look upon the *Designs* of *France*, which were only to ruine the *Emperor* and the *Empire*. That

it was true she fed him from time to time with fair *Fancies*, as that she would cause him to be *Elected King* of the *Romans*; but that the bottom of her *Design* was only to disunite the *Princes* one from another, that when the *Election* should happen, she might be the better able to carve for her self, what she offer'd to others. That it was not his *Interest* to desire a *Neighbourhood* so dreadful to all that had been so unfortunate to be her *Neighbours*; which was no *Reproach* or *Detraction*, and that there needed no more than the *Consideration* of their *Condition* to make others sensible of the danger of *Falling* into the like.

These sage *Councils*, made that *Impression* which might well be expected upon the mind of a Prince, who



who lov'd *Honour* and scorn'd to stoop under *Subjection*. On the other side the *French Ministers* not relishing these *Proceedings*, were so enrag'd at the Dukes *Refusal* of their propounded Match; that they had the *Insolence* to tell him, that if the Duke of *Bavaria* had married *Madammoiselle de Blois*, it had been no *Disparagement* to him. That there was no doubt but that Princes as puissant as himself would desire her in *Marriage*, who were like to go without her for all that; and that the King was sufficiently potent to *Revenge* one day the *scorn* and *contempt* which he had put upon his *Alliance*. These *Rhodomontadoes* gave the Duke sufficiently to understand, how *France* at first wound her self in by softness and mildness, but that she

she was still for force where that fail'd. But these Proceedings serving to no other end then to alienate the Duke the farther off from the *French*, he presently treated with the *Emperor*, with whom he might be certain to find more Honour, and more Security.

Nor has the Duke of *Saxonie* more reason to applaud the Conduct of *France*, who finding that Prince fast link'd to the true Interest of *Germany*, not suffering himself to be fed with her empty promises, has raised him up several Enemies both at home and abroad, and used all imaginable tricks to set him at variance with the *Princes* of his *Family*, but not being able to bring her designs to pass: She had been tampering with the *Princes* his Neigh-  
bours

bours, which occasioned those jealousies so prudently already laid asleep by the Emperor.

As for the Marquiss of *Brandenburg* and the King of *Danemark*, I know nothing that could beget a greater Aversion to *France*, then her behaviour towards them. For if we look upon the manner how she came to intrude her self into their *Confidence*, we shall find that she has left no *Tricks* unplaid to bring it to pass, but after she had got her Ends, there was no sort of *Severity* and *Cruelty* which she did not exercise to their *Dammage*. The *Propositions* are well known; which were made by the Count *de Roy*, upon his *Arrival* in the *North*. 'Tis well known, I say, that he demanded of the King of *Danemark*, in the name of the  
King

*King* his Master, that he might have a share in the *Disbursement* of the Money which he received from Him, adding withal, that the Money was wasted to little purpose : He demanded also little less of the Duke of *Brandenburgh* ; yet fearing to provoke those *Princes*, jealous of their Honours , by such kind of harsh Complements, he kept his *Pensioners*, or else certain *Frenchmen* still at their Elbows to mollifie and sweeten those severe Pieces of *Courtship* ; so that those *Princes* being detain'd, as I may say, between hope and fear, knew not what to resolve upon. But let us admire the *Politics* of that Crown, which draws it's *Advantages* from all things, even from those things that seem to be *contrary* and *prejudicial* to it's *Interest*,  
Every

Every one knows how Monsieur de Bricquant was prosecuted; who after he had been a long time in the *Bastile*, for being stedfast to his Principles, was at length forced to fly his *Country*, having nothing more to hope from his serving *France*; where he had nevertheless spent all his youthful years: but so soon as *France* understood, that he was gone to *Brandenburgh*, and that he was received by the Elector, her Malice was not only appeased of a suddain, but she would needs Recommend him to that Prince, not immediately as from her self, for that would have been suspicious; but indirectly by the means of her Generals, so that this same Recommendation accompanied with the merit of the Person,

got him in a short time a Regiment of Horse with the Government of *Wesel*; and of this Person it is that she makes use, but cunningly and slyly to obtain her desires; For tho he does not appear to be entrusted with the secret, but that on the contrary, he still complains of his sufferings and hard usage in *France*, he knows how to give the blow when Opportunity serves, a Blow so much the more dangerous, as coming from a kind and unsuspected Hand.

*Boisdavid*, who was constrained to fly *France*, where he was a Brigadier and Colonel of Foot, for having duell'd Monsieur d'Aubijoux, understood the way to regain her Favour by managing her Interests in the Court of *Zell*, where he was  
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advantageously preferr'd, so that nothing there pass'd of which Monsieur de Louvois was not advertis'd from time to time. And that which was most extraordinary was this, that though there be no Mercy for those who are accus'd of the same Crime that he was, he forbears not to make a Journey sometimes to *Paris*, whether it be upon his own occasions, or which is most likely to confer with Monsieur de St. Pouvange, about such things as he dares not commit to Writing.

All the Courts of the other Princes are in the same manner stult either with bannish'd or *Malecontented French*. But at the same time those Princes give 'em Entertainment, if it may not be said that they receive Serpents into their Bosoms, at least

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we may say , that they are to be very wary how they easily trust 'em with their Secrets. For besides that the *Genius* of the *French Nation* carrys them to insinuate themselves into all manner of business , they rarely forget their Fidelity to their Prince, so that it is a great piece of *Imprudence* to confide in their *Actions*.

Having thus discoursed of the Misfortunes daily attending those Princes who are *Neighbours* to *France* or that are in any sort of *Amity* with Her, let us now see in what a *Condition* they are , who are envelop'd by her in her *Claims* of *Dependencies*. I will say nothing of the Prince of *Petite Pierre*, or of *Weldens*, of whom we have spoken sufficiently already , but I will mention some-



Something of the Prince of *Baden*, who no sooner came to be in the number of Her Subjects, but he was constrained to give a large Pension to his Wife, who left him a long time since, with a resolution never to Cohabit with him any more. He might shew himself ready as he did, to take her home again, but there was no regard had to Reasons, and the first thing imposed upon him was to ascertain Her a revenue, where he could not come to Finger it. I pass over in silence the Tyranny which She Exercises over other Princes of less repute; for since the Princes of the Sovereign Families, are no otherwise spared then as I have related, there is no likelihood that the rest should fare any better. It would

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be tedious to recount what they daily suffer from those Petty Tyrants, who, of great Ministers *Lacques*, becoming *Commissaries*, and Commissary *Intendants*, assume to themselves a Sovereign Authority. Nor are they contented to deprive these Princes of their *Honour*, but of their *Estates*. How many suits do they commence against them for the *Decision of Limits*, and several other slight occasions; insomuch that those Princes, who but lately had the Power of Life and Death over their Subjects, are now forced to go and answer their suits at the *Bar*, and frequently loose their Causes. For it is a Maxim of *France* to support the Vassals against their *Lords*, well knowing, that as long as they have the People of their side, the  
Princes

Princes and Gentry are not to be feared at all, who can do little without the People, so that Her Interest sweys Her beyond all manner of Justice, provided she can thereby Establish her Dominion, or rather her absolute Tyranny.

If we pass from hence to her usage of the meaner Gentry, how many may we find ruin'd by their Garrisons: For she does not stop at ordinary Forms to establish her *Dominion*, though it be the Law to seize the Lands only of those that refuse Homage and Fealty, how many has she nevertheless imprisoned, to the end that by detaining at the same time, both their Persons and their Estates, necessity may constrain them to an absolute Subjection to her Pleasure? But the Con-

*summation* of her Tyranny and Injustice was her severity to the *Baron de L'Evenop*, a Gentleman of quality, and of a Family that once honoured *Sweden* with a Queen. For after *France* had received his Fealty and Homage, she dispossessed him of his demeans, no person being able to say for what reason, nor could she ever give any her self, but her own covetous thirst after other Peoples Estates.

There is no Prince in *Europe* who has not had a taste of her violences : who though they are sufficiently powerful to repress her *Insolence*, yet such is their blindness, that instead of uniting together for the common good, one would think they had conspir'd by their Disunion to surrender into her hands the *Empire* of  
of

of the World. They know that she is in League with the *Turk* to harrafs *Germany*, one on one side, and the other on the other side, and yet they will not unite to destroy an Enemy that seeks to reduce them to utter Slavery.

And now since I have mention'd this *Alliance* with the *Turk*, it may not be amiss to convince those who have hitherto seem'd to make some question of the Truth of it, and that by one *Circumstance* against which there is no *Reply*. Every one knows the vigorous *Resistance* which the Count of *Starenbergh* Governour of *Vienna* made against the *Turk*. So that the *Grand Visier* after the loss of an *Infinite Number* of his Men, would have raised the Siege, if he could have done it with *Honour*. To which

purpose he sent back Count *Albert Caprara*, who was Embassador at the *Emperors Court*, whom he would never permit to return before that, to make him some *Propositions of Peace*, much more reasonable than those which he had proposed before: But the Marquiss of *Sepperville* who attended the *Emperor* from the King of *France*, being advertis'd thereof, dispatch'd a *Currier* to his Master to give him advice of it; upon which *Information France* sent another to the *Grand Visier*, to lay before him the *Dishonour* it would be to his *Reputation*, to raise the *Siege* so ignominiously after had lost such a Number of Men: Therefore that he would enter *Flanders* to constrain the *Princes of the Rhine* to recal their *Succours*, which they had sent to the  
Empe-

Emperor ; by which *Diversiſion* he might ſoon accompliſh his *Deſign*. Monsieur Seppeville's Currier arriv'd at *Fountain Bleau* the 22d. of *Auguſt* between eight and nine of the Clock in the Morning. The Perſon who was diſpatch'd to the *Grand Viſier*, or to Monsieur Seppeville, which is the ſame thing, went away at one of the Clock in the *Afternoon* ; and the ſame *Afternoon* they did not only noiſe abroad their *Intentions* of invading *Flanders*, but orders were alſo given out in order thereto ; ſo that the *Grand Viſier* not queſtioning but that the *French* would keep their words this time more punctually than they had done before, continued his ſeige, and it is very probable that he would never have raiſed it, had he not been conſtrained to it,

till he had been Master of the Town. Which having brought me to speak of *France's* breach of *Faith* to the *Grand Visier*, it will not be amiss to tell the cause of it. Certain it is that by a *Private Treaty* between *France* and the *Ottoman Port*, for which *Teckeley* became security, and one whose name was *Bohan* the Instrument that managed the business, *France* was obliged to attach the Empire upon the side next the *Rhine*, at what time the *Ottoman* was to invade *Hungary*. To which purpose the King of *France* was already advanced upon the *Frontiers*; but finding that the *Turks* having made such a prosperous Progress at the beginning, that he made no question but that they would carry *Vienna*, where they had already planted



planted their seige, had put all *Germany* into such a Consternation, that all the Princes of the Empire gave themselves for lost, he stopped his March neither out of Moderation nor Christianity; but fearing to loose the good opinions of the Princes, imagining that in the condition to which they were reduced, they would be constrained to fly to him for Succour. And therefore thinking himself cock sure of the *Empire*, he would not carry Terror and Desolation into a place which he expected so soon to command; which was the reason that he rather set upon *Spain* than the *Empire*. For he was always in hopes, that if the *Turks* got possession of *Vienna*, there was not any but himself that could oppose so formidable a Power, as  
if

if the Princes of the *Empire* would not rather have chosen to have become Tributary to the *Turk*, then to have submitted to the Yoak of *French* slavery. In a word, not to speak any more of Her Tyranny, which is incomparably more intolerable than *Pagan* Servitude, may we not probably believe that she will exercise the same severity over their Conscience, not permitting the publick worship of God, whereas among the *Heathens* you shall never hear of those terrible Edicts, that commanded the demolishing of Churches, nor of Souldiers that only serve for Hangmen and Executioners, to those that assembled together upon their Ruins, to sing Praises to their Creator.

But

But though it be an easie thing ,  
at least as I imagine to inculcate a  
horror and dread of this unsufferable Domination, it is not so easie  
to teach the means to avoid it ; considering , as I have already said ,  
that all the Princes of the *Empire*  
seem to conspire to lay poor subjugated *Germany* in Fetters , at Her  
Feet. For is it not a thing that  
would move both Pity and Indignation at the same time , to see that  
at a time when every one should  
labour their utmost , to withstand  
such an encroaching Violence, they  
daily strive to enlarge and support  
her Power ? For what may they be  
said to think, who went about to  
Elect the Bishop of *Cologne*, or rather  
of *Strasburgh* to the Bishoprick  
of *Munster* ? do they not know that  
they

they are both entirely devoted to the Interest of France ? Or if *Monsieur* of Cologne should chance to open his Eyes, *Monsieur* of *Strasburgh* has such an Ascendant over him ; that he would still prevail over him to continue in his *Blindness* ? Do they not know, that if *Monsieur* of Cologne be a lover of Peace, *Monsieur* of *Strasburgh* affects nothing so much as War ? Do they not know, that it was by the persuasions of the *Deceased Archbishop* of Cologne , and the defunct Bishop of *Strasburgh*, that France so furiously invaded the United Provinces ; and that to increase the Power of their Successors , no less passionately enclined to enslave Europe, they have the same Repute, the same Inclinations, the same Designs with the *Deceased* ? as having the same Blood in their Veins,  
and

and the same Souls in their Bodies ? And yet when they saw into what a Precipice the *Deceased* had plung'd all *Germany*, as if they had quite forgot what was past, they would needs put the same Power into the Hands of their *Nephews* to Execute those things, which the Uncles had only in their Wills to do. The one already has surrendred the Capital City of his Bishoprick into the Hands of the *French*; and they would have the other to deliver up the rest of *Germany*, which is already sufficiently captivated by their Treachery. They would in a word tie up the *Hollanders* Hands, by the Vicinity of a new Enemy, and by that means enchain the rest of *Europe*, whose hopes depend upon 'em.

But let us conclude a discourse which 'tis to be feared will do but little

little good, in regard that all the World is of that disposition; as not to love to be too nakedly told the Truth. So that as much as France may be offended with me for discovering her Maxims and Policies, as much will others bear me ill will for reprehending their Weakness and Blindness. Yet I cannot forbear from saying this, with the hazard of what ever they may think, that they make themselves Accomplices in all the *Enterprizes* of France, if they do not put an end to those differences that have so long kept them in Dis-union. For what can we say more? For one strives to invade *Lubec*, another *Pomerania*, others make head against them, while on the other side a Potent Enemy minds nothing more then to bring them altogether under his subje

subjection. They will not permit one Neighbour to grow more powerful than another, but the never consider that there is an Enemy approaching, who not contented to have encreased his Dominions by large Conquests, will never be satisfied with being no more than their Neighbour, agreeable to what is said by the *Author* of a late *Pasquil* upon the present condition of *Europe*. For when he speaks of the *United Provinces*, he brings them in saying, That they will not have the Prince of *Orange* Reign over them; to which answer is made, That they *Act* like *Fools* and *Blindmen*; they are afraid lest the *Dog* should bite 'em, but ne'r mind the *Wolf* who is ready to devour 'em. Thus the *Northern* Princes perceive that *Dane-*  
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would fain joyn *Hamborough* and *Su-beck* to the *Crown*; but they do not see that *France* will not only joyn to her *Crown*, not only both those *Cities*, but their own *Territories* themselves, if they do not *Unite* to hinder Her. They find that the *Marquiss* of *Brandenburgh* has a design upon *Pomerania*, from whence he believes himself *Excluded contrary* to *Reason*, but they do not observe, that while they oppose the *Enlargement* of *His Dominion*, another encreases his *Power* so fast, that they run the hazard of being totally swallowed up by his *Oppression*. What remedy then against so many *Mischiefs*, but to forget the *Old Quarrel*, and to begin a new one. But first it behoves 'em to banish from their *Councils* those *Treacherous Souls*,  
who



who having crept into the favour of their Princes, reward 'em with continual Treasons for their kind-nesses. They must give ear to none but their old Servants, whose Fidelity they have so often experienc'd that it would be an injury to suspect 'em. For in the age we live in, we ought to distrust all the World, considering the general Corruption that shews it self every day; For had not *Strasbourg* been free to this day, had she had no other then Persons of Fidelity within her Bosom? But let us here I beseech ye consider and admire the differences between the Services that *France* receives from her Subjects, and that which other States receive from theirs, which are in the service of *France*. I have shew-

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ed ye before, how *Boisdavid* and *Brignant* banish'd and proscib'd as they are, notwithstanding serve as spies, the one in the Court of *Brandenburgh*, the other in the Court of *Zell*. I find I have shewed ye before that their Fidelity ought to have been little Credited by those Princes; but now let us on the other side see why the Fidelity of Count *Hasfield*, born a Subject to the King of *Sweden*, should be suspected by the Prince his Master.

Every own knows his Birth, and it would be superfluous to speak of it here, were it not to tell ye, that his Father being a *French Man*, and his Mother a *French Woman*, 'tis no wonder he retains the nature of a *French Man* himself. Nevertheless there is this to be said against him,  
that

that after he had been born in Sweden, and raised from nothing by the favour of the King, all other Obligations ought to have given place; for that, what was a Vertue in his Father was a Crime in Him. Now who could ever dream without having an enmity to his person, that while France treats the King his Master after so gentile a manner, that he should conspire the slavery of Germany? and yet was it not he that made so many Journeys to Strasburgh, where he had more advantage to treat then others, by reason of his familiarity with the Language, and for that he was least suspected? Is not this he that kept so many Cabals in Sweden? where he knew the Great Personages were discontented, by rea-

son that the King has taken from them sundry great profits, which they enjoyed rather by the Profusion then Liberality of his *Predecessors* ? I only call the great Persons to Witness these things, and whether it be not likewise true, that at a drinking bout, where there were about seven or eight in Company, one of the Gang said to the rest, that if *Hasfield* were to be beleived they would soon make a *Teckele* among themselves. However it be, he cannot say but that *France* has recompenc'd him very well for his good Service. For besides that he receives very considerable Pensions and large Presents, She has advanced all his Family : He has two Brothers, of which the one is suddainly to be a Bishop, the other  
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an Abbot, the King having promised them, who never fails of his Word, unless it be that which he and his Ministers call *Word of State*. He has also two other Brothers, of which the one is at *Hamborough*, employ'd by the King of *France*, the worthy Brother of Monsieur *Hasfield*, that is to say, one as ready as himself to sell *Germany*, if it were in his Power, and the other in *Sweden*, who gives Intelligence of all that passes there; besides all those other Noble Gentlemen there, the Son of Monsieur *Bidal* a Merchant, the famous Bankrupt whom *Bolleau* has not failed to paint forth in his Satyrs, though he was lately commanded by an express order of the Court, to leave that passage out in in his next *Edition*. For Monsieur

*Hasfield* performing so many remarkable Exploits, to render his Name immortal, it is but just to deface the Monuments of his Infamy.

The way then to prevent so many Abuses, is to imitate the Example of *France* at this day; for she does not only confiscate the Goods of such as betake themselves to the Service of other Princes, but she always prohibits them under strict Penalties and corporal punishment, to go abroad. Nevertheless if she shews her self indulgent to any, it is easily thence to be infer'd; they only serve as spies in the Courts of those Princes that employ them; which is too serious a Truth.

Let us then conclude, that so long as there is no order taken to prevent

prevent these abuses; it is impossible we should ever prosper; but that *France* on the other side will have all the Advantages he can desire. For how is it possible that any undertaking of ours should be *Crown'd* with happy Success, of which the *Enemy* has *Intelligence* long before it be put in Execution. To this let us add, that if it will not suffice for a Prince to distrust his own Ministers, or to change them, let him be himself his own *Minister*, as one that may be assur'd that if there be one Person in his *Council* who is *Temptation-proof*, there are hundreds that cannot resist the *Golden Charms*. And let him consider that if he himself as frequently now adays it happens will suffer himself to be purchased by him that offers most, his Mini-

sters may well do the same, who have more need of Money then he has.

There might be something also said touching the Remedy to be applied for prevention of these Mischiefs, with which we find our selves at this day overwhelm'd. But in regard I can say no more then what other People have said before me, I had rather be silent, then to make too many repetitions in vain, and for the most part rather Speculative then Real. For when I consider what I have read in so many Authors, and heard in so many places, that it behoves all the Protestants to unite together, since the Catholicks are so negligent, to oppose themselves against the common Ruin, may not I conclude



clude, that it is much more easie to discourse in this manner, then probable to see the Effect of such advice. For how is it possible that the Protestants should singly undertake a War against *France*, when the Catholicks keep such a strict Watch upon them. We find at this day an apparent example of the Catholick designs, by which it is easie for us to judge how little Reliance there is upon the *French* Protestants in *Silesia*, and other adjoining Provinces, where they are reduced to that misery, that they have more need of our Assistance. But they had rather the whole Empire should perish, then remit any thing of their Cruelty.

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The House of *Austria*, which is maliciously incensed to our Destruction, does not perceive the heavy Hand of God upon her for so many Crimes, for which she is accountable to his Justice in respect of us, provoking still the same Justice by new transgressions, in contempt of Heavenly Mercy. Nor does she perceive that the Authors of all these violent Councils, I mean the *Jesuits* do not advice these things but for their own Interest. She is resolved to sacrifice the rest of the Empire to them, as she has already sacrificed a good part. Nevertheless let no man believe that what I have said proceeds from any natural Aversion to them, so natural to those of my Religion. I protest before God, that I bear malice to  
no

no Man ; and that I would not impute to them the least of our Miseries, but that I find that none of the honest and moderate party of their Religion, have any greater affection for them than my self. 'Tis well known that it was their Hunger after the Estates of these four *Hungarian* Lords, whose *Heads* the Emperor caused to be struck off, rather to satisfy their urgent *Importunities* then for any Crime (unless you will say their zeal for their Religion was a Crime) that was the main occasion of *shedding* their Blood. But seeing all that I could say, would as little prevail as what others have said before me, it will be better to make an end, and to confess that all our Miseries are at this day reduc'd to such a Condition,  
as

158      **The Ambition of France**  
as well as the *Calamities of Germany*,  
that our *Preservation* is only to be ex-  
pected from *God alone*.

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*The Speech of Monsieur ZIEROWSKI, the Emperors Embassador in Poland. Spoken in the Royal Palace before his Majesty of Poland, and in the Presence of the Princes, Noblemen and Embassadors at that Court, at Tavoravia, the 6th. of October, 1682.*

*Most Great King,*

**A**mongst other Books, I have hit upon that of the Life and Exploits of Cardinal Commendon, who was sent to this Court by the Pope, with the Quality of extraordinary Legate in the Empire of Sigismund, and Reign of Henry de Valois: I have observed in it, that it was that Cardinal's Maxim, Never to answer but with an affected Silence and Contempt,

to

to all that his Enemies could do or say against him. Without doubt, in his Time, the State of Affairs, the Customs and Spirits were very different from what they now are; at least a long experience has made me judge them very different; and I know I cannot, without great disadvantage, conceal or connive at a thing that very much troubles me. I have understood that the French King's Minister's, published some days ago certain Letters, which brought, as it were, assured Testimonies, that His Imperial Majesties Envoyes only Business, with the *Ottoman* Court, was to endeavour, by all possible means, to turn the *Turkish* Armies against *Poland*.

There is no Body but sees, and your Majesty must needs perceive,  
how

how injurious this is to the *Empire* ; and to what end it is done. They give this out to disunite two Kingdoms ; both which, at this present Conjunction of Affairs, have their chief Interest in being firmly united. But the Letters took not so great an effect as they expected. The Spirits of this Court, were not so credulous as to believe them. They are too well satisfied in *Poland*, of the Piety and Affection of those of the House of *Austria* ; to think that the Emperor, my Master, gives his Embassadors such base and unworthy Commissions. There is no body here that can doubt that his Imperial Majesty, would be as sensible of the loss of *Poland* as of *Hungary*, since it is as much his Interest to preserve the one as the other.

I come not hither, great King ,  
 to tell you what through my Aver-  
 sion, I could publish upon little  
 Rumours that have been spread a-  
 mong us : I bring your *Majesty* those  
 things, which I can beyond all di-  
 spute , produce before the whole  
 World, as the true *Originals* of *Let-  
 ters* and *Answers*, which the most  
 Christian *Kings* Embassador, Mon-  
 sieur *Du Vernay Boucauld* , who is  
 here present , has writ to Count  
*Teckeley*, the Head of the *Malecontents*,  
 or received from him. These will  
 evidently discover to your Majesty,  
 what Affairs Monsieur *Du Vernay*  
 has Treated about , with so much  
 Secresie and Circumspection with  
*Count Teckeley*; and the reason he had  
 so cautiously to conceal from you,  
 the Commission he had in this *King-  
 dom*. I



to the King of *POLAND*. 163

I humbly entreat your Majesty to remember how earnestly I intreated you, to remove the *Sieur Du Vernay* from your *Court* and *Dominions*, as a man pernicious to the *Empire* and *Poland*. You would have, great King, invincible Proofs and Testimonies of what I related; Here they are such as you will wish for, and I am perswaded they will be sufficient to make you judge the speedy departure of *Monsieur Du Vernay*, out of your Kingdom, very necessary. But I fear, troubling your Majesty with a long *Discourse*; I pass by a thousand things which I could add; this Memorial is enough: To you I present it with all imaginable respect.

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*A Memorial presented to the King of Poland, by Monsieur Zierowsky, the Emperor's Resident.*

*Which was read in the Presence of his Majesty of Poland, and before the Princes and Ministers of his Court; at Tavoravia, the 6th. of October, 1682.*

**S**INCE the last Memorial, which I had the Honour to present to your Majesty, I have endeavoured, according to the Advice of the Illustrious Lords of the Senate, to furnish my self with some piece that might evidently appear what Correspondence the French King's Agents have in your Kingdom with Count Tekeley, Head of the Malecontents in Hungary. These wanted also to inform you, what Bargains

gains and Agreements passed between them, which, as I said, tend to the breaking off the Peace and Treaties, that are between your Majesty and the Emperor, my Master. You could not easily be informed of it, from any but my self. I know the *French* King's Ministers daily assured your Majesty, that they had a hand in no such thing; and that we accused them falsely. And the *French* would no longer be suspected to have any ill *Design* against the *Empire*, after the *Declaration* the *French* King had made, at the raising the *Bloccade* of *Luxemburgh*. His most *Christian* Majesty would inform all *Europe*, how he behaved himself in that occasion; and they were careful to carry his Declaration to all the Courts of the

chief *Christian Princes*. The *French King* plausibly declares, that having been informed of the Designs which are carrying on in the *East* against the *Empire*, he would put nothing in execution which might hinder his *Imperial Majesty*, and the most august House of *Austria*, from opposing the *Turk* with all their Forces, and providing for the common good of *Christendom*.

This could by no means allow your *Majesty* to believe, that the *French* were in League with the *Male-Contents* and *Turks*; and that they contributed to the taking and plundering the Towns of *Hungary*; for that appeared to be quite contrary to such fair *Declarations*; but God the Defender and Revenger of *Christians*, has ordered those things

things to fall into my hands, which I lay at the foot of your Majesties Throne ; and which I lay before the Eyes of the whole *World*. These are the *Sieur Du Vernay's* Letters , and Correspondence with Count *Tekeley* ; which you will find diametrically opposite to those Declarations, so worthy the piety and generosity of the most *Christian King*.

I have made use of no evil practice for the obtaining these *Letters* : I have not , though I could have done it, so much as employed any Body to observe the *French*. And to tell you all, I got these Letters by the means of the Steward of the most Illustrious Lord *Stadnick's* Estate. The *Sieur Du Vernay*, after having long importuned the *Monks* of a Monastery of *St. Basil* , went

also to importune the Steward, who is *Castellan* at *Premislaw*. So much he did, that he stirred up the Gentlemans anger against himself, and so consequently he became my friend, and has ever since been very favourable to my Intentions. This *Castellan*, some days ago, stopt certain *Hungarians* coming back from *Nimiravia*, whither they went to see the *Sieur Du Vernay*; immediately he ordered them to be brought to me, with the Letters he found about them. I presently took care to convey them to the *Emperor* my Master's *Territories*; sending at the same time the Letters, to the end that all the World might judg, whether I had not just *Cause* to suspect, that the *Sieur Du Vernay* exceeded his *Masters* Orders.

Cer-

Certainly, this Agent, this Minister, this *Spy*, this *Embassador*, I know not what to call him, but I mean Monsieur *Du Vernay*, has committed a great Outrage against all *Christendom*. Against the *Emperor*, in fomenting and contriving what he has against him. Against your Majesty, in entertaining a *Commerce* so unworthy, so pernicious, and for so long a time, without your knowledg, and in your Kingdom, as if he had been at home. I must add, for the Interest of your Kingdom; that this *Conduct* has given the *World* occasion to believe, that the *Polanders* were blind enough, not to see the dangers their Neighbours made them fear, and that they would themselves drive the *Ponyard* to their own Breast, in permitting the *Sieur Du Vernay* to

live amongst them. His *Proceeding* will, without doubt, appear very injurious to the *French King*; for that Posterity may judg and believe, that the great King, *Lewis* the XIV, authorized or commanded, what the *Sieur Du Vernay*, his *Agent* did in his Name.

Your Majesty will not take it ill, that we have discovered to the Assemblies at *Francfort* and *Ratisbone*; the Famous Exploits of the *French*, with the Turks and Rebels of *Hungary*, in your Kingdom, which for so many Ages has been closely united with the August House of *Austria*; and has always acknowledged its own Interest, to preserve *Hungary* to the Empire, thinking it impossible for *Poland* to subsist if *Hungary* shall fall.

It



It is now a year, that the *Sieur Du Vernay* travels up and down several parts of your Majesties Dominions, on the *Borders of Hungary*. He always pretends his Masters, as if we could see that *Dantzick* or *Rogiomont*, which are the Places the *French* come through, were not nearer and more proper to receive what Orders the *French King* would send, but he stays there to observe the nearer, the Affairs of *Hungary*: It may be also, to be in a better condition to give Count *Tekeley Joy*, and to get the reputation with him, of the progress the *Turks* by his means, might make in that Country

I desire your Majesty, That after you have seen the *Memorial*, I present; and after you are convinced of all the Arts the *French* have used in  
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this Kingdom, you will be pleased to order the Seiur *Du Vernay* to depart your Dominions, since he abuses his Employments to the prejudice of all Christendom ; and renders himself unworthy the protection the Law of Nations allows.

You may do so much the more justly, great King, becaule the Roman Catholick Church, your Mother, esteems them as Excommunicated Persons, who side with Infidels, whether it be carrying them Arms, or treating with them.

The Seiur *Du Vernay* has drawn this upon his own head, and if he is punished according to his deserts the most Christian King will banish him his Kingdom, for exceeding his Orders, & engaging his Master's Honor and Reputation. In fine, he has  
com-

committed his Vilanies in the *French* King's Name , and broke his Masters word; acting in all things contrary to the *observance* of it, which if it should fail in the world, could be no where found but in the Mouth of a King or Prince.

I doubt not, great King, but all my pressing, reiterated and just Instances, will at last take effect. The Alliances and Treaties that are between this Kingdom and the Empire, require it from your Majesty. And I also, with a most profound respect, beg to be admitted to the honour of some part of your Affections.

*A Letter from Monsieur Du Vernay,  
to Count Emery Tekeley.*

*My Lord,*

I Received with great joy the Letters, you did me the honour to write to me, from the Camp before Filleck, enclosed in the Pacquets of our Embassadors at Constantinople; nevertheless, I was a little surprized that you should seal them before he had seen them. I wonder also you said nothing about the Siege of Filleck. However, I doubt not but that place, by this time is in your power. Monsieur Jaygel, I believe, knows by my last Letters, that I have several times endeavoured to send him what I promised and let him have what I have received

ved, but I always wanted an opportunity. When you send any of your People to me, order them not to come to my House but at night, to the end we may do our business without any bodies knowledge. But what I most earnestly desire is, that above all things, they take care not to follow the Road that goes directly from *Tavoravia* to *Nimirovia*. For here are several Polish Gentlemen, who by the most Serene King of Poland's Order, search, visit and detain all strangers that pass. The safest way in my opinion is, that they leave *Premislaw* and *Toreslavia* on the right hand, and follow the Road that leads to *Sandomiria*, least they be seen to enter *Nimirovia*, where I am surrounded with Spies. I recommend the En-  
closed

176 Monsieur *Du Vernay's* Letter  
closed to you ; and desire you to  
send them according to their Dire-  
ctions , by the first opportunity. I  
will take the same care in all things  
you shall be pleased to command  
me. I am most cordially,

Sir,

*Your most zealous Servant,*

Du Vernay Boucald.

*Nimirovia, Sept.*  
the 22d. 1682.

The

The *Superscription* was thus,

To the most *Illustrious* Lord, Count  
Emery Tekeley, Lord of Kefmark  
and Arve, General of the Hungarian  
Army, that fights for it's Country.

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THE *Audience* being ended, His  
Majesty of Poland said, he was  
convinced of the *French Correspondence* with the *Male-Contents*. He  
shew'd himself very angry that the  
thing had been conceal'd from him.  
Next day some of the *Chief Officers*  
of his Court, had Orders to go and  
command the *Sieur Du Vernay*, im-  
mediately to depart the Kingdom. He  
said, he would obey his *Majesties Order*;  
but that he earnestly desired  
those *Gentlemen* to give him some  
days,

178 Monsieur *Du Vernay's* Letter, &c.  
days, that he might take the *Coach*  
of *Transylvania*. On the other side,  
the *Emperor's Resident* used all dili-  
gence, and with great Success; for  
Monsieur *Du Vernay's* Letter-carrier  
called *Kelemeschi*, returned to *Nimi-*  
*rovia*, before his departure. This  
*Courier* came with those whom *Te-*  
*keley* sent to the *Sieur Du Vernay*,  
with his *Letters*; and those of his  
great *Agent* and *Confident Jaygel*.  
These *Couriers* were seized, and the  
*Letters* they had intercepted, were  
partly writ in *Cyphers*, which you  
will here find interpreted.

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*A Letter from Count TECKELEY  
to Monsieur Du VERNAY.*

*SIR,*

**I** Doubt not, but you have made much of Monsieur *Valentine Nemesiani* my Envoy. He has always been faithful to me, and very true to my Interest. The Recommendations you gave him touching the Affairs he communicated with you, will without doubt be of great Importance to him, with the most Christian King. I am beholding to you for all you have done for him, and shall acknowledg it as occasion serves: It is time I should inform you, of the present State of my *Affairs*. After I had taken *Cassovia*, and entred some *Forts* about it; I

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went

went with the *Vifir* of *Budas's* Troops, to attack the *Famous* Fort of *Filleck* : The *Inhabitants* refused, at first, to put themselves under my *Protection* ; but after a Fortnights Siege , they came to beg I would admit them to capitulate ; I granted them what they asked ; which was, that the *Garrison*, and what other *People* there was , should go out, carrying with them as much as they could upon their Backs : Then I raised the *Fort* , in sight of the *Imperial Army*, which was hard by in the *Mountains*. As I am now informed, it is marched away ; and having sacked the Town of *Vieux-sols* and other *Places* retires very hastily. I design to follow the *Imperialists* , and drive them far off, to restore my *Country* to its former Liberty.

to Monsieur Du Vernay: 181

berty. At length the *Emperor* will be forced to yield by Force, what we beg as a *Favour*. Heaven has commiserated my *Fortune* indeed somewhat late ; but I also hope, it will draw on a greater and more speedy Vengeance. Sir, I will take care to inform you of all my other *Affairs* ; however I desire you always to stand my *Friend*. I am

*Sir,*

*Always ready to serve you,*

EMERY TEKELEY.

*At the Camp before Filleck*  
*Sept. 18. 1682.*

The Superſcription was :

*To the Moſt Illuſtrious Lord , Monsieur Du Vernay Boucauld , Embaſſador Extraordinary from the French King.*

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*A Letter from Monsieur Peter Jaigel,  
Governour of Collovia, To Mon-  
sieur Du Vernay.*

SIR,

**L**Ast Wednesday we took and raised Filleck; where above a Thousand Janizaries were slain. Afterwards, the Visier made all the Hungarians that were present, and were under the Prince of Transilvania's Dominion, be brought before our Illustrious Count; then all the Estates of the Upper Hungary being Assembled, Monsieur Tekeley was Proclaimed King, and confirmed in that Quality by the Great Turk, who sent him from the Port, a Hat instead of a Crown, with a Standard and Scepter. After the Ceremony, the Count  
very

very modestly refused the Title of King: He is satisfyed with that of Prince Regent of *Hungary*: His Titles are, *Emericus Thokolius Princeps, ac partium Regni Hungariæ Dominus, &c.* After this Election, the *Vifler* gave him the best Troops, to pursue at the Head of the Army, those of the *Imperialists*. *Caprara* having deserted the Mountains, pillaged the Towns, and abandoned the Forts *Vigles* and *Zolian*, and is at last retir'd and has taken his way towards *Threnezin*. Sir, we had done something more, but we have not received what you promis'd us, and without that supply, we are forced to proceed gently in our businels. Monsieur *Nemessani* is gone to treat of Affairs, at the *French King's Court*. He needs your *Instructions*; we have

N 3                      order'd

184 Monsieur *Fagiel's* Letter

order'd him in all things, to A& to your Honour. We will very suddenly send you an Express; I beg of you for God's sake, make him up as large a Sum as you can. I always remain, as I ought,

S I R,

*Gassovia, Sept.  
22d. 1682.*

*Your most obliged*

*Servant,*

Peter Jaigel.

The Superscription was,

*To the most Illustrious Lord, Monsieur  
Du Vernay Boucauld, Embassa-  
dor Extraordinary from the French  
King.*

After

to Monsieur *Du Vernay*. 185

After the *Emperors Resident* had the second time produced these *Letters*, and the *Days* appointed were expired, his *Majesty* of *Poland* sent word to the *Marquiss de Vitry*, the *French Embassador* in *Poland*, to cause the *Sieur Du Vernay*, immediately to retire, that he was weary of hearing daily of his new *Designs*.

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FINIS.

Ex<sup>o</sup> 42.

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